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SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH,
And it costs only 5 cents,
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APRIL 14, 1895.

BANDITS.

JOKES

AFRAID OF THE MICROBES.
Sammy Bacon—Why don't you go to work and earn money? You're afraid of your health, I suppose?

Sammy Lawson (the tramp)—Yer dead stranger. I read in *De World* that does microbes in money.

NEW BLOOD.

—What does Sellers mean by all this?—*New blood in the business!*—Jackwell—Why, didn't you hear? He's in his wife's rich old grandfather's firm.

AS HE INFERRED IT.

Gladys Heer—Mrs. Strongmynd was out and to-day on the street-cars; she sat down on that old miff of hers.

Tom Bigbee (interrupting)—Yes; it's a shame the way she treats her husband.

IT DEVIL!

THE LAW OF NATURE DEFIED

—It's the only bird

That lives without a flock;

No sleep, no food, no home it needs.

He is the weather-cock.

IF SHE FALLS.

—A girl who learns skating have a good figure.

—Indeed! Why?

She's liable to have to travel

now and then.

THE BARE TRUTH.

Vanterneau—What is a bur-

banterneau—A take-off of what?

Vanterneau—Clothes, generally.

SUITABLE.

—You look bad, sir. Shall I give you a drink?

Turndown—Yes. Just been by a girl. What's that you're wearing?

—Sour mash.

THE FIRST SIGN.

—My dear, I think that daughter, Alice, is getting to be a woman.

—I know it, love. But

you come to notice it?

—She jumped up on a day when Tommy yelled "A



Debutante—In order to attract the most attention in an opera box what sort of a pose would you suggest?

Mrs. Gothere—Oh, the pose doesn't count so much. It's the expose that will make your fame.

NO CAR FARE—WALK THERE.

THE SUBJECT IS A(P)ARENT.

—It's the only bird

That lives without a flock;

No sleep, no food, no home it needs.

He is the weather-cock.

WILLING TO.

—She—Why, you silly boy, if I married you, you could not even dress me.

He (bashfully)—Perhaps, with a few lessons, I could learn.

HE HAD IT.

It was upon St. Patrick's Day.

He wore no emblazon tie!

He was a country hayseed, so

The green was in his eye.

APRIL FOOL ON CHERRY HILL



Cully—Aw, say! look at dat—deserve female girls makes me tired wit dis yere love business. I should think it'dey would see enough drunks and family brawls ter cure 'em.

Kitty Kleine—Listen ter dat kid! It's jst deplorable der lack of poetry an' sentiment dere is in dis part of town. I seen lots of pictures of dem society girls wid der hearts on a string.

ADMITTED ALL BUT THAT.



"Then," said the Judge, summing up the list of the female prisoner's crimes, "you admit that you deliberately robbed this man; that you have robbed many others, and that, in order to escape detection, you were prepared to poison him?" The prisoner nodded.

"And what plea for mercy can there be for a woman of thirty-five years of age who—"

"Hold on a minute, Judge," interrupted the prisoner, an angry light in her eyes; "I deny that, at any rate!"

Mrs. Lakeside (the hostess)—So nice of you to come! The celebrated Herr Prof. Zwiebach, the lion of the hour, is here!

Miss Bleeker (of New York)—Strange, I never heard of him.

Mrs. Lakeside (in astonishment)—Never heard of him? Why, he is the scientist who discovered the bacillus of divorce!

SCIENCE IN CHICAGO.



Mrs. Lakeside (the hostess)—So nice of you to come! The celebrated Herr Prof. Zwiebach, the lion of the hour, is here!

Miss Bleeker (of New York)—Strange, I never heard of him.

Mrs. Lakeside (in astonishment)—Never heard of him? Why, he is the scientist who discovered the bacillus of divorce!

AT LAST.

Gilliflower—I used to be in favor of the single tax, but I've changed my mind about it.

Miss Armesby—Oh, but this is so sudden!

Sounder—Yes, but you're doing nothing but planting rye.

ACCOUNTED FOR.

Herdo—Why are all the appointments printed "vice Sullivan, or O'Rourke, resigned?"

Saldo—I guess those "vice" fellows are the Tammany men.

NOT QUITE THE SAME.

Sounder—Why do you drink so much whiskey?

Rounder—A fellow must sow his wild oats, you know.

Sounder—Yes, but you're doing nothing but planting rye.

A DANGEROUS PLAYER.

Jack Potts—I should not care to play poker with Cheiro.

Luke Pleasant—Why not?

Jack Potts—He knows too much about hands.

The Coming Easter Adv.

What We May Expect if the Present Regime Continues.

GRAND EASTER PARADE

of the New York Four Hundred's

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

Easter Morning Next.

Unparallel attractions!

Gigantic spectacular display!

Matchless beauties in line!

Two million dollars in millinery!

Astounding wonders!

Ten millions in new gowns!

Wealth untold!

Title galore!

The Parade will begin promptly after church hours and will continue throughout the afternoon. Route, Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues, before all the swell club-windows. The following will be the order of march:

Gentlemen cavalcades from the several

clubs.

Lady performers on susceptible hearts.

Chariot drawn by ten horses, containing

a real Duke.

Open den of four social lions captured

from the jungles of Paris.

Open den of six spotted divorce leopards

Open den of nine titled panthers on the

hunt for heroines.

Open den of six hyena money-loaners.

Open den of five hugging bears captured

in the bald-headed rows.

Open den of twelve vicious Deputy Sheriffs.

Grand chariot drawn by twelve white horses, containing Mrs. —

Grand hippodrome of two hundred rich debutantes in her charge.

Three teams of Roman chariots containing blue-stocking Bostonians.

Seven elephants from the jungles of the

Tenderloin.

The great performing tiger from Tammany Hall.

Dromedaries mounted by dressmakers.

A thousand-dollar hat made by Frills et Cie, Paris, worn by Baltimore girl.

A seven thousand dollar hat imported

direct from Worth in France.

Mrs. Vaastorblit in her golden chariot

with twenty titled parasites.

Ex-Benzinger of the Prince of Wales's

wardrobe, in full war-paint.

Thirty thousand dukes in full regalia of

state.

Two thousand tailors keeping an eye

on them.

Two millions of the ouths trying to get

into society will follow in rear.

Come early and secure your position.

Reserved paving-stones, accommodating

one person each, one dollar. Flag-

stones, holding six, ten dollars. Brown-

stone mansion steps, each, twenty-five

dollars. Seats in behind club window

plate-glass, fifty dollars. Seats on the

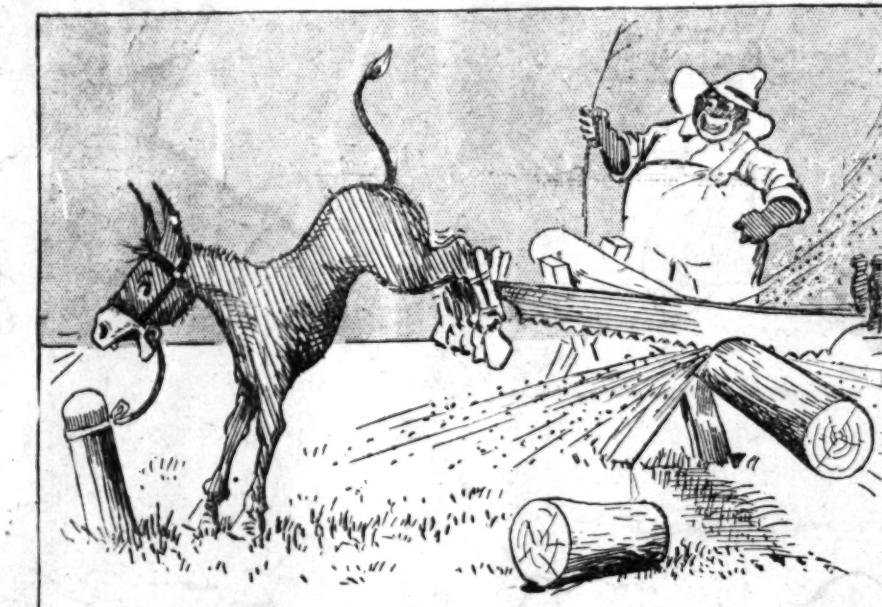
roofs, with opera glasses, ten dollars.

Telegraph poles, five dollars.

EASTER COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR!

Let us make the most of it.

UNCLE EPHRIAM'S INGENIOUS INVENTION.



"Now, you fool mule, keep right on er kickin'."



"I done think I'se a bigger inventor than Massa Edison."

"Hey, dere!"

of the growler it would be called if found in the lower walks of life.

It requires a good deal of genuine courage sometimes for a man who is called genial to go through a four-hour dinner and make a humorous and sparkling speech on apollinaris. But it can be done—so I am told—and has been done.

I made a visit at the White House not long ago, and though I am not at liberty to repeat fully the conversation between Mr. Cleveland and myself, I can truly say that times will be easier.

With a card from the Secretary of War I dropped in on Secretary Thurber one pleasant afternoon with no designs on the President, for it was Cabinet day, and you will never catch me breaking up a Cabinet meeting with the condition that national affairs are now in.

Mr. Thurber is a very busy man in trying place, but he manages to keep good natured and preserves the peace pretty well between the enterprising press and the Administration.

One of his cards, if I have not told it before, may bear telling here, for it shows one phase of his life as a boyhood to the President of a great democratic nation.

A very attractive and gentle mannered woman called to see the President on an important matter, but he was very busy, and the secretary said it would be out of the question.

So she laid her case in extenso before Mr. Thurber in order that he might present it to the President. The matter involved a good deal of detail, and the secretary saw at once that he could not trust his memory with it. So he asked me to be kind enough to write out the case as clearly and succinctly as possible for his convenience.

"Well, then," said she as she drew herself up to her full height, "all I've got to say is that you've got a d—poor memory."

With this terse remark she turned the blinding glare of a big diamond on the astonished secretary and floated away like a beautiful dream.

While we were talking the Cabinet filed out, and the President, with ill-concealed delight, asked me to come in. He does his work in a large, bare-looking

article for his holiday number on "Advantages and Disadvantages of Bait That Has Been Spat Upon."

"I am glad to see you, Ny," said the President, "for I know that you don't want anything. You don't know how welcome the friend is these days whose cup of happiness is full and who does not yearn for anything. Would you like looking through the keyhole of that door a minute to see if any one has his eye or ear against it on the other side?"

"Certainly not," said I, going to the door and curiously glancing through the keyhole as he bade me do.

"Well," said he,

WHILE THE FIRE RAGED

(Copyright 1896, by Judge Publishing Co.)



THE SHANTYTOWN ATHLETIC CLUB OPENS THE SEASON.

(Copyright 1896, by Judge Publishing Co.)



(From Judge)
The Manager—It's only fair, gents, ter state dat, owin' ter de well-known repartition uv dese fighters fer sluggin', de match is libe ter be stopped by de cops, in which case de money will be refunded.

ETIQUETTE FOR TWO.

(An Additional Chapter Not Found in the Regular Text Books.
(From Harper's Bazaar.)

Jerry (sulkily)—You're uncommonly cool to-night.

Kitty (in a fascinating spirit of mischief)—Oh, no, I am simply behaving well. I have been reading Etiquette for Young Ladies by Aunt Margery. Young ladies should not receive gentlemen alone.

Jerry (lowering)—No?

Kitty—No. Ben and Clara are out, but papa and mamma and George will be down in minute.

Jerry (with strong displeasure)—Indeed?

Kitty—Right away. You may go and lay your hat on the hall rack or you may not.

Jerry—Don't trouble yourself, pray.

Kitty—Oh, I don't mean to. It is not proper for a young lady to dispose of a gentleman's hat.

It is only a shade less improper than helping to open the door when he takes leave.

Jerry (with heavy gloom)—You've always done that for me.

Kitty—I blushed to think of it. Aunt Margery would have been horrified by my expression if she had seen me.

But the worse this is, the more shocking is the thought that when he leaves,

he'll be going to the door with a gentleman when he takes leave.

Jerry (with heavy gloom)—You've always done that for me.

Kitty—I blushed to think of it. Aunt Margery says so, and she knows. I am not going to do it again, but before we leave, I shall endeavor not to forget anything. I wonder where papa and mamma and George are? It is so impudent of me to be down here with all these ladies.

(Leaps into a stiff and incurable silence.)

Jerry (brightening after a long silence)—I was going to remark that I have been reading Etiquette for Young Gentlemen.

Kitty—Yes. By Uncle Charlie. It is very instructive. The chapter on "The Correct Way to Propose" is especially interesting.

Kitty (mysterious)—It must be.

Jerry—Yes, I read it most attentively.

Of course styles change, but it seems to me that the best way to get a present is to join the young lady on the sofa—like this, you know.

Kitty (in translation)—I—you.

Jerry—You young lady isn't supposed to speak at this stage of the proceeding.

You next pass your arm gently but firmly around the waist of the young lady, just above the line of the belt—in this manner—and—

Kitty—Mr. Brooks!

Jerry—I am upon her an affectionate pressure, like this; at the same instant smoothing her hair with your unclipped hand.

Kitty—Jerry.

Jerry—Being careful, of course, not to displace her hairpins. Having procured this safety, you are then in a choice of two methods, both perfectly correct. You may express your sentiments in a chaste formula of a few words, or—

Kitty—Jerry Brooks!

Jerry—But I have forgotten the formula, and other methods, though I am more effective. I am the young lady with sincerity and ardor—something like this, and she will, of course, return the favor.

Jerry—Yes, I am the young lady.

Kitty—Yes, I am the young lady.

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A TALE WITH A MORAL--OR THE EVIL OF FOLLOWING A BAD EXAMPLE.



ry Considerate Cyclone.

"about cyclones," said the corner, who until this moment said nothing the while. "Mine's the same." "I shall get a coker of its kind I ran at some twenty years ago in 'been living in those days in aace called Slotown and things took sick with a sort of mafe folks I'd been boarding with enough hearted in their way, goodness of heart was heavily sped by hard times and short. They didn't want to pay a sick of doors, but as soon as I ced to convalesce they genered me, round about meal times, expected to go to work. Then ling them that I expected a wa from Hustlehurst after a io had promised me a job any was loafing. Hustlehurst was place just about a hundred miles to the west. This was a pure fairy my part, as I wasn't acquainted living soul up there; but it sort the folks feel better, and then it me alone and I felt better myself. So as sure as I'd crawl back into use after a walk of about half a they'd always say to me 'Seen man from Hustlehurst?' They soon I got to believe in that from Hustlehurst myself. I got him for him down at the depot, I could get that far, and a deep of resentment grew up in me against him for keeping me long for work."

feelings. As I got more despondent the cloud seemed to move up and get blacker. It looked as though it was about to rain. Suddenly there was a lot of blinding flashes of lightning, a crash of thunder, and I began to think something had happened. Then the trees began to bend and the fences lay down flat. Houses and barns flew past me. I caught sight of my boarding-house shooting by at the rate of 100 miles or so an hour. I had taken hold of and was clinging on to a pretty stout ash tree. I heard a wrench, felt a jerk, saw the tree coming up by the roots and then, I reckon, I fainted."

"By this time everybody looked anxious."

"When I come to," continued the silent man, "everything seemed bright around, and bending over me was the Hustlehurst man. 'Ketch hold of this axe,' he says, 'and get to work.' I looked at him. 'Where am I?' I says, faintly. 'Where are you?' he says after me.

AN ADVERSE CRITICISM.



The Compliments of the Season.

It was at the opera. The young man on the fringe of society had pushed himself forward for an introduction.

"I think, sir"—the haughty matron surveyed him through her tortoise—"I have seen you somewhere."

"I am sad at heart."

"You—young, beautiful, healthy, and with countless millions!"

"It is because my millions are Countless, mother."

NOTHING EVIL IN IT.

She—Then you do not admit that divorce is a necessary evil?

He—Certainly not. Did you ever hear of its being under police protection?



"NIBSEY, THE NEWSBOY (tauntingly)—Yer gimme der shook! Yer've tied twine around yer Mother Hubbard, and you've gone barefooted till yer on der bank of newmonia! But, yah! Yer can't sing Ben Bolt; der only song yer knows is Der Side Walks of New York! So, come of der perch, Delia Rafferty, der Trilby racket is too rich for yer blood!"

"Why, in Hustlehurst, and on time. Though I didn't expect you before the last train."

"Gentlemen, I was nearly two hours ahead of that train. And I think you'll agree with the old saying: 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.'"

"How far did you say Slotown was from Hustlehurst?" asked one of the listeners, after a deadly silence of several minutes.

"Well," replied the silent man, as once more, "the same," was produced, "the railroad fare is \$2, and the schedule rates run, I reckon, two cents to the mile."

"It's the reply."

"What about it?" he repeats, putting his head out of the window. "I'll be in Hustlehurst to-morrow."

"And the train was gone."

"Where does the cyclone come in?" one of his listeners, as the silent paused for another. "Mine's the

last coming to it," was the reply.

walked back to the house," he went on, "and 'the same' had been done of, and told the folks I'd got that in Hustlehurst. The woman was starting in mixing the week's

meal when she heard it she dumped flour back into the barrel. Her eyes met a cracked seed cigar, by looked pleased.

"I have you got to be there?" he asked.

"tomorrow night; I says, sort of was beginning to feel inde-

"are you going to get there?" he says to me then.

"you could have knocked me with a New England biscuit, I'd thought of it. I didn't have a to my name, and I knew there a red in the house. The man was his wages in groceries, times was. Something had to be done, how and I started out once more to do same as I was, I walked all over the ship. I don't believe there was a hill in the hull county,

didn't sleep much that night, but I at daybreak. I started out again, this time I was ready to steal the to pay my fare, but it wasn't to steal. The day began to go by, just train that could get me to Hustlehurst, left at two o'clock, quarter of I went down to the depot, waited till the train steamed off me. Then I went out of the de-

remember that the air was terrible, and I walked past the house fed in, tired as I was, a mile or the country. Everything looked and dreary. There was a thick cloud in the sky, as dark as my

sky.

"BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

"Fair Invalid—I really do not see how I am going to live through Lent.

"Comforting Friend—Nonsense, dear.

"Any woman ought to be able to live through Lent. Think of your Easter bonnet."

"CHICAGO RECIPROCITY.

"Willie—What's the swellest thing just now up at your end of town?

"Little May—The mumps. What's the smartest thing down at your end?

"Willie—A spanking."

"Go easy, Bill, I think I bear der cop cummin'."

The Reason Why.

Her Worth dress (\$1,000) availed as she entered the room and stepped upon the Persian carpet (\$30,000). Her necklace of jewels (\$5,000) was shaken by her husband's grief.

"My daughter," said Mrs. Metalist, as she shook the ring-covered (\$4,300) hand of the young woman in her own; "what troubles you?"

"I am sad at heart."

"You—young, beautiful, healthy, and with countless millions!"

"It is because my millions are Countless, mother."

NOTHING EVIL IN IT.

She—Then you do not admit that divorce is a necessary evil?

He—Certainly not. Did you ever hear of its being under police protection?

"Ah, ha!" cried the Sweet Singer of High Bridge, as he pored over his morning mail. "My fortune is made. Here is an order for a sonnet from the greatest magazine in the world. It must be up to my usual standard—ah, of course! And also 'not too intelligible'—certainly, else it would not be a magazine poem; it would be something mundane and vulgar. I must soar above—otherwise, Beardaley, Trilby and hypnotize—be anything but self-evident and clear. That's genius nowadays. Well, here goes! Mary, bring me a siphon of fizz, a bottle of mucilage and my wife's flask of Florida water; I must mix me an imitation cocktail. What shall I call it?—Something occult and profound, eh? 'Myrtle and Rue'—ah, ha! There you are. That can mean anything. Now then!"

GETTING EVEN.

"Down the deepening vales where rubbed sands

Echo the lisps of (put in something fine here) stream,

A maiden (chuck in one of the Beardley frights) to dream

And (make this line classic and occult) dimpled hands.

Oh, she (something Iosene and unintelligible here) lands,

Fair as (something absolutely unheard of here) sun,

(a dash of Masterlinck in

descent gleam,

to Youwells' realism here)

is! (throw in a tobacco mean kiss) Sweet,

in mine eyes (crib from the Greek here) ray;

Alas! (get off something chic about Trilby) feet;

If (dumb in an Oscar Wilde epigram) month of May.

Once (some Whistler cynicism) oh,

maid divine,

And I will be (something perfectly divine and heavenly here) thine!

"Is that just fourteen lines? Ah, yes—just fourteen. Glorious! masterly! Now all I've got to do is to pull down my Thesaurus, fumble a few lexicons, climb through the alcoves of Astor Library for a few obsolete words, then load up with two parts of 'stone fence,' three of fusel oil, a dash of rough on rats and a pot of Russian tea with a ten-ton stick in it, take a week off and fill in the blanks. Then I shall read it before the Hawthaws Club, sprinkle it with their baptism of grateful tears and so pass it on to the editor, who will clothe it in purple and fine linen, as it were, and send it forth proclaiming the advent of the Messiah of American poetry. After that I can lie off for a year, smoke a cob pipe and expond to my worshippers, at \$2 per front seat, exactly what the poem doesn't mean. This is greatness!"

HIS LOGIC.

"Applicant for Work—Phew! wages do you pay?

Employer—We pay a man just what

Applicant—How the devil is a man going to know what he can earn until he knows what yes will pay him?

He had just returned from their wedding tour. It was late at night. No festal board or other culinary decorations were there in the home of the bride's parents to greet their eyes. This was not unexpected, for they had eloped.

But now they had returned and were both sitting on the sofa in the front parlor awaiting the advent of the parents. There were atmospheric and other indications that a terrible storm was brewing. Overhead the sound of rushing feet could be heard. At first the tread seemed soft and deep; then it became sharp and decided.

"He has put his boots on," ejaculated Lysander Butterworth, the bridegroom, as he crossed his legs and impatiently twisted his mustache.

"Oh, it is just terrible of papa to be on so," added the young woman at his side.

"Now, don't be nervous, Helen. I'll fix the old son-of-a-gun in the first round."

"He cut the sentence short, for just then the door opened and the old couple strode into the room majestically.

"Well, sir, what do you want here?" demanded the stern father in tones of thunder.

"I—I—

"Didn't you have sense enough to know that I'd break your carcass into cracklings if you should ever darken my door again?"

"But don't you see?"

"When you stole our daughter, the child of our bosom, didn't you know that you were committing a crime that you would have to extirpate with your life's blood if I ever got my hands on you?"

"But I"—

"Then why did you come back?" and

yer honor; it's the word politician that

I want satisfaction for.

NOT IN HIS LINE.

Mrs. Hussiff—No, my good man, it's no use; you need not try to work on my sympathies.

Rural Rages (with dignity)—You mistake me, madam. I would not try to work on anything.

GETTING EVEN.

How do you laugh at me when I tell you I love you?

She—Because it is ancient history.

He—Is that so? Where did we meet before?

HIS LOGIC.

Applicant for Work—Phew! wages do you pay?

Employer—We pay a man just what

Applicant—How the devil is a man going to know what he can earn until he knows what yes will pay him?

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"Well, sir, what do you want here?"

Husband—Measuring love.

Wife (contemptuously)—Pshaw! It will probably be about as reliable as a barometer or an egg-boiler.

MORE THAN HE COULD STAND.

Judge—How did the man libel you?

Applicant for Warrant—He called me a beggarly politician, yer honor.

Judge—The word beggarly is hardly libellous.

Applicant for Warrant—It ain't that, I want satisfaction for.

The Spring Exodus Westward.

"The spring exodus towards Dakota from their society has begun."—Daily Paper.

O Dakota, dear Dakota!

What on earth would mortals do if they had not you to count on?

When their marriage schemes fall through?

How you pity those poor dearies,

Wearied long of indifferent spouses!

And the chap, who in his club-room,

Through the day, dull might carouse.

O Dakota, dear Dakota!

With the sweetest of the hautmonde,

And your judge (steak and sly ones!)

Getting richer every day;

WITH COLORED COVER.

Only 10c a Week.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY
POST-DISPATCH,
Delivered by Carrier.

THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER IN
ST. LOUIS. ORDER IT.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. 46. NO. 247.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1895—FORTY PAGES.

THROTTLING THE COMMERCE OF A GREAT CITY.

The Conspiracy of the Gould and Merchants' Bridges and the Wiggins Ferry Company.

A Secret, Unsigned, Money-Pool Compact
Made Nov. 4, 1891, and Still in Effect.

Facts and Documents Submitted by the Sunday Post-
Dispatch to the Illinois Legislative Committee.

On March 29 the Illinois House of Representatives appointed, by resolution, a committee to investigate the conduct of the Illinois, the St. Louis and the Merchants' Bridge companies. As yet the legislative committee has accomplished nothing.

The Post-Dispatch at the same time undertook the investigation of the misconduct of the companies controlling the traffic of St. Louis.

The results of this latter investigation are presented.

Here is an expose of the conspiracy of the Illinois & St. Louis and Merchants' Terminal Bridge Companies and the Wiggins Ferry Co. to levy toll upon the commerce of St. Louis and the Southwest by certain artificially-fixed charges maintained with complete fidelity.

The evidence of this combination, completely at its mercy, have learned by experience in the course of daily business the existence of the pool.

A money pool arbitrarily fixing a rate that must be paid for every pound of freight crossing the Mississippi River at St. Louis has been in existence since 1891, and during that time no Interstate Commerce Commission, no congressional, municipal or commercial exchange or court of inquiry has been able to bring to light the facts concerning this combination.

St. Louis remembers the bitterness with which the promoters of the Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Co., at the inception of that public-spirited enterprise, resented every insinuation of a possibility of a coalition between the then proposed bridge and the Gould bridge, which already had an alliance with the Wiggins Ferry Co. Every right and franchise granted to the Merchants' Terminal was given under the consideration that it should oppose the Gould bridge and inextricably ally itself with the community interests of St. Louis as against the monopoly then charging transfer rates fixed at its own pleasure.

How false the promoters of the Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Co. have been to every pledge made to the press, the Municipal Assembly and the people of St. Louis is shown to-day.

The Illinois legislative committee has begun its investigation with no flattering prospect of success through its own unaided efforts, limited as it is by the situation in all its powers. The Interstate Commerce Commission meets at the Federal Building on the 18th of this month, and the new Municipal Assembly will convene on the 16th.

The Legislature of Missouri will be convened in extra session on the 22d.

For the first time the real facts of this illegal pool throttling the commerce of a great city are presented to the public and to those bodies which may remedy them.

About the latter part of 1891 Dr. William Taussig, General Manager of the Gould bridge; Mr. C. C. Rainwater of the Merchants' bridge, and Mr. John Sculley of the Wiggins Ferry Co. first met to secretly dis-

less the AGREED DEDUCTION, and divide total so obtained by total number of cars transferred by all lines. This average unit per car value to be used in determining the tonnage to which each line is entitled.

It is agreed that a deduction of 4-10 of a cent per 100 shall be made on all grain between the west side of the river and east side elevators—and a deduction of \$1.00 per car on business to and from I. M. railway.

Rule 12. The tonnage percentages, Nov. 4, 1891, to Jan. 31, 1892, to be as follows:

| Merchants' | Wiggins | St. Louis | Bridge. |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| November, 1891..... | 10 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 63 |
| December, 1891..... | 21 | 21 | 68 |
| January, 1892..... | 22 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 55 |

strictly enforced, and if any violation thereof should, in his judgment, occur and not be corrected upon his personal representation, he shall call a meeting of the managers and lay such complaint before them for their action. He shall receive such salary as may be agreed upon between him and the managers, and shall be authorized to employ clerks not exceeding two in number, which salaries and stationery expenses shall be borne equally by parties hereto. He shall make up monthly statements (in triplicate, one to be furnished to each party) of the aggregate business of all and the proportion to which each is entitled, and direct tonnage carried by any one line in excess of

ostensibly it was a tonnage pool; really it was no such thing, but a cold-blooded rate and money pool, a highway robbery set upon commerce.

Such shrewd lawyers framed the document, which it was intended, should it ever be brought to light, as it is to-day, would appear to be only a division of business, arranged to make transfers at least cost to companies and presumably for the ultimate benefit of the business man.

PROOF OF A MONEY POOL.

The Post-Dispatch not only secured the contract, but has likewise secured the evidence that it is a money pool—one of the

excess column, headed "net earnings," shows the net earnings according to each after payments of switching to other roads which have been authorized by published rates. The average per car is shown for general information. It indicates that the road with the highest average was handling the cars most heavily loaded.

The column of proportions allotted is the amount of revenue each road received under agreed percentages.

The excess column shows the companies earning more than the agreed percentage, and the deficit of those earning less. At this time it was the Merchants' earning the

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JURORS MAY BUY THEMSELVES OFF.

The Civil Court's Jury System
Being Prostituted.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Messrs. Barret and Tilley and a Post-
Dispatch Reporter Trap Deputy
Sheriff Vogt Red-Handed.

Citizens summoned for jury duty in the Circuit Court are escaping by means of bribery.

This is the case in at least one of the five divisions. That all are included in the criminal practice is a reasonable suspicion, as this story develops.

The corruption that has been discovered during the past week by the Post-Dispatch in conjunction with Mr. J. V. S. Barret, one of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis, involves the venality of at least one Deputy Sheriff, the looting of the City Treasury in sums that can only be calculated by those who have benefited by the scheme, and the lowering of the much-vaunted jury system of St. Louis to a level where it is only necessary to be unscrupulous to escape the duties which every fair-minded, honest citizen feels himself bound to perform.

It has reached such a point that citizens reporting for jury duty have been invited to pay for the privilege of successfully evading the duties of citizenship, without the danger of their excuses being rejected by the presiding judge. They have been promised immunity from jury summons for twelve months to come, and have been assured that upon acceding to the demand made upon them they could return to their business without fear of being cited for contempt of court. And all this without any advances upon their own part.

It is a matter that demands a Grand Jury investigation and with this material hereon furnished by the Post-Dispatch the next Grand Jury should have no difficulty in probing the matter to the bottom. It also demands the immediate attention of the five Judges of the Circuit Court and of Sheriff Henry Troll. If these gentlemen will call before them Deputy Sheriff Edward Vogt, stationed in Court room No. 2, they may be able to induce him to state just how far the system of bribery which he himself is practicing has been carried in the Circuit Court. He has stated that he could "fix for anyone" in any of the 36 court rooms.

In support of this story, besides Mr. J. V. S. Barret, who is a son of ex-Mayor Barret, and whose high standing in St. Louis is everywhere recognized, there are Mr. John T. Tilley, the well known coal dealer at 230 North Broadway, and a Post-Dispatch reporter who witnessed Vogt's actions during the past week and who will be glad to furnish it.

Last Monday there was a new panel of jurors in court room No. 2, as in every other division of the Circuit Court. The week preceding Mr. Barret had been served at his residence, 37 Vandeventer place, with a subpoena commanding him to report for jury duty at court room No. 2, at 10 o'clock Monday morning, April 8, 1895. He was accordingly present as one of the panel. So was Mr. John T. Tilley, who was about sixteen other gentlemen. Such of these gentlemen as had no valid excuse to offer for immunity from service naturally supposed they would be compelled to attend court daily and all day. There is a rule at the court-house that when jurors are not needed at one court-room they are sent to other rooms where they are needed. In this way very few gentlemen escape service without a doctor's certificate or some other good excuse, if the court knows itself. Therefore, the gentlemen in court-room

PROPRIETARY LINES:

St. L. O. & St. Louis Ry.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.
MISSOURI PACIFIC R. R.
OHIO & MISSISSIPPI R. R.
St. L., IRON MOUNTAIN & CO. R. R.
WABASH RAILROAD.

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT,
JOHN J. BAULCH, AGENT,
418 South Eleventh Street.

St. Louis,

OWNING AND OPERATING:

St. Louis Bridge,
TUNNEL R. R. OF ST. LOUIS,
St. Louis Union Depot,
St. Louis & East St. L. Terminals.

MEMORANDUM of EXCEPTIONS.

Coal Destined to Riverside for St. Joseph Lead Mines 18¢ per ton, expires April 30th, 1892. In competition with river.

| Coal | Larkin & Schaefer | 25¢ per ton. Expires May 1, 1892. Wig. Fry. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Barnett Brick Works | 25¢ | 9 St. L. Bdg |
| Parker Russell M. & M. Co. | 25¢ | June 1 Wig. Fry. |
| W. J. Lemp | 25¢ | 16 St. L. Bdg |
| Blackmer & Post | 25¢ | 21 Mch. Bdg. |
| Hyd. Pr. Brick Co. | 25¢ | July 1 Wig. Fry. |
| Union P. Brick Co. | 20¢ | 10 St. L. Bdg |
| City Institutions | 20¢ | 1 Wig. Fry. |
| Tower Grove Bk. Wks. | 25¢ | 1 St. L. Bdg |
| Mo. Car & Fdy. Wks. | 25¢ | 1 Wig. Fry. |
| F. Heitz Glass Wks. | 25¢ | 1 St. L. Bdg |
| Peoples Railway | 20¢ | 1 Wig. Fry. |
| French Window Glass Co. | 25¢ | 1 St. L. Bdg |
| Excelsior Brewery | 20¢ | 1 Wig. Fry. |
| St. Louis Suburban | \$4.00 per car | 1 St. L. Bdg |
| Mo. Railroad Power House | 25¢ per ton | 1 St. L. Bdg |
| Mo. Elect. Power House | 25¢ | 1 St. L. Bdg |
| Christy Fire Clay Co. | 25¢ | 1 St. L. Bdg |
| Lindel R. y. Co. | 20¢ | 1 Wig. Fry. |
| Mitchell Clay M'f'g Co. | 25¢ | 15 Wig. Fry. |
| Scharff Bernheimer | 20¢ | 30 Aug. 1 St. L. Bdg |
| Laclede F. B. Co. | 25¢ | 1 July 1 Wig. Fry. |
| Mo. Press Brick Co. | 25¢ | 1 Aug. 1 St. L. Bdg |
| Green Tree Brewing Co. | 25¢ | 1 Aug. 1 Wig. Fry. |
| Anthony & Kuhn | 25¢ | 1 St. L. Bdg |
| Jos. Shnaider | 20¢ | 1 Sept. 1 Wig. Fry. |
| R. B. Brown Oil Co. | 25¢ | 1 Oct. 1 St. L. Bdg |
| N. K. Fairbanks & Co. | 25¢ | 1 Aug. 1 Wig. Fry. |
| Wainwright Brewery | 20¢ | 1 St. L. Bdg |
| St. Louis Cotton Mills | 20¢ | 1 Wig. Fry. |
| Water Works | 12¢ | 1 Sept. 1 Mch. Bdg. |

Rule 13. In the event of the disability of either one of the companies for three days or more to handle any business whatever, the company disabled shall, notwithstanding such disability, be credited with its full proportion of tonnage, but shall pay to the companies handling this proportion per cent of the gross revenue in cash as operating expenses.

Disbanded lines to be allowed 10¢ per car for switching its local business to working lines.

Rule 14. A commissioner to be appointed by unanimous vote of all parties, who shall

be most representable existing in the United States.

S. D. Webster, an employee of the Gould bridge, and confidential secretary to Dr. Taussig, was named as commissioner and executor of this contract. Herewith is presented a statement of the earnings of the parties to the pool—photographic facsimile of the original document showing S. D. Webster's signature thereto—showing how the price of the pool was divided.

The pool commissioner's statement of joint earnings, of which a photographic facsimile is here given, shows the true character of the pool.

It was for three months, renewable on the unanimous consent of the three parties named. Now that its existence is made known for the first time every shipper in St. Louis, with the exception of a few who had previously made understand rebate arrangements, will know how faithfully the agreements were carried out from the date on which it was made and are being carried out to this day.

least, the Merchants' being allowed a higher percentage than it could naturally earn.

The lines earning the excess kept half of such excess for operating expenses and paid the other half in cash to lines operating with a deficit. The effect of this was to insure the Merchants' Terminal 21 per cent of the business as agreed. If they did not handle any they would have half the deficit in cash and save the operating expenses.

The column as to excess and deficit of cars are merely for general information, showing the excess and deficit in number of

of

Therefore, the gentlemen in court-room

Fac Simile of Pool Commissioner S. D. Webster's Statement to the Companies.

Statement of Joint Earnings, February, 1892

| Company | No. of Cars | Gross Earnings | Subtractions | Net Earnings | Per car | Proportions allotted | Excess Earnings | Deficit Earnings | Excess per car | Deficit per car | Percentages |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| St. L. Bdg | 18,636 | \$1,836,51 | 4,135,71 | \$7,300,60 | 468 | 78,397,31 | \$5,903,29 | 1,284 | 57.92 | 57.92 | |
| Mer. Br | 5,731 | 23,630,36 | 1,074,45 | 22,555,91 | 397 | 31,018,05 | 78,462,14 | 1,340 | 57.22 | 57.22 | |
| W. F. | 7,777 | 41,430,38 | 3,581,90 | 37,848,48 | 487 | 35,289,63 | 73,537,85 | 553 | 24.52 | 24.52 | |
| Total.. | 33,144 | \$56,897,05 | 8,919,206 | 47,976,799 | 4460 | \$1,477,799 | \$8,462,14 | 1,840 | 1,840 | 1,840 | 100 |

Sheriff Edward Vogt. Vogt at once unfolded part of a plan to Mr. Barret whereby the latter was to escape jury service on certain conditions.

Mr. John T. Tilley was also approached with a similar proposition.

Both these gentlemen recollect, but it was finally decided by Mr. Barret that a better plan than knocking Vogt down on the spot would be to appear to enter into the court-room and thereby give Vogt an opportunity to harm him. This was the possible result of revealing the exact terms to which the practices of the deputy of No. 2 was being carried in the Circuit Court.

Mr. Tilley, when taken into Mr. Barret's confidence, agreed as to the wisdom of the proceeding. Mr. Barret states that there were others who entered into Vogt's scheme, but just how many he does not know. Whoever they were, they appear to have been satisfied with their bargain despite its dishonesty.

Mr. Barret operated independently until Tuesday afternoon. He had then learned sufficient to warrant his placing the matter in the hands of the Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Barret narrates the proceeding up to the time he laid it before the Post-Dispatch thus:

"Before court was convened the Deputy Sheriff of the courtroom, whose name I do not know, came from the bailiff box to where I sat and asked me if I was summoned as a witness or juror. I told him I was summoned on the jury. He asked me my name. I told him. Then he said:

"As a petit or a special juror?"

"I told him I was a petit juror. He then said:

"You are no doubt a busy man and do not care to serve."

"I told him it was the second time only that I had been summoned to act as juror, and that I felt it was the duty of every citizen to act occasionally. He then said:

"You are not obliged to act unless you wish."

"I told him to this that I had no excuse to offer the judge, and I had as much leisure time now and probably more than I would have at another time that I might be summoned. He then said that I would not have to serve; that he would fix it for me by an arrangement which he would explain the next morning, and after a signal which he would give after the names of jurors were called I might go to return the next day at 9:30 o'clock. I answered to my name when called, and left the courtroom at his signal.

"The next morning, April 9, I returned to the courtroom at 9:30, as agreed. The Deputy Sheriff then explained to me that a juror was not required to serve more than once a year, and that when I had appeared on the payroll as having served I would have to serve again for twelve months.

"Now," said he, "the way that I will excuse you will be on these conditions: You will have to come here each morning until Saturday, and simply report to me. I will give you a signal when to go. At the end of the week I shall expect you to come over to me your summons and that will be the consideration."

But that will not be right, and felt very much like exposing him then and there. When I made this remark, he said:

Tilley and I went to the clerk's office, made affidavit that we had been in attendance, and the sheriff's office, which was not served. The man who took our affidavits said that was all right. We then went to the auditor's office at the City Hall, with the vouchers received at the Circuit Clerk's office."

The Post-Dispatch reporter followed Mr. Tilley to the auditor's office, the Auditor's office, and was present at the subsequent proceedings. Deputy Allen stamped the vouchers which the two gentlemen had received from the Circuit Clerk's office. They went into the Treasurer's office, where the reporter had preceded them. There they collected \$11.12 a day for two days. Good Friday having been omitted.

"We did that," explained Mr. Barret afterward, "in order that we might have the exact change to make the division for the day."

From the City Hall Mr. Barret and Mr. Tilley went down Chestnut street to the Auditor Building, where Mr. Barret has his office.

"There we procured two plain white envelopes," states Mr. Barret, "in which to place the names of the deputy and myself. Mr. Tilley wrote 'Court-room No. 2' on his as the deputy had requested."

The Post-Dispatch reporter was waiting outside the Auditor Building, and entered the Court House opening onto Chestnut street. Both approached the swinging doors of the court-room on the right of the carrying room. The two men went in, looking toward the door. One came out at once. Mr. Barret and Mr. Tilley walked a little aside. Mr. Barret handed his envelope over first. Then Mr. Tilley turned and said:

"The Deputy thanked us," stated Mr. Barret. "He remarked that in case any of our friends wanted to come to examine from any of the courts for us to send them to him, and he would fix it."

And a Post-Dispatch reporter was a witness to the entire proceeding. He saw the envelopes handed to Vogt and accepted by him.

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"Now," said he, "the way that I will excuse you will be on these conditions: You will have to come here each morning until Saturday, and simply report to me. I will give you a signal when to go. At the end of the week I shall expect you to come over to me your summons and that will be the consideration."

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FORWARD!

THE AVERAGE NET CIRCULATION
OF THE
Post-Dispatch,
Daily and Sunday, During the First
Week of APRIL,77,058
PER DAY.
After Deducting All Free and Spoiled
Copies and All Exchanges
and Returns.

THE BRIDGE COMBINE EXPOSED.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch to-day presents to the citizens of St. Louis in general and to the Illinois Investigating Committee in particular a true bill of indictment with full particulars against the bridge and terminal monopoly.

Every charge made by the Post-Dispatch with regard to the betrayal of the city of St. Louis by the Merchant's Bridge and Terminal Co. and with regard to the unlawful combination entered into by the bridge and ferry interests is proven. The whole conspiracy to "hold up" St. Louis commerce is laid bare. The evidence that has been unearthed and published elsewhere conclusively proves—

That a secret agreement was entered into between the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Co. and the Wiggins Ferry Co. providing for an illegal combination for the handling of all traffic;

That this agreement binds the corporations above mentioned to maintain fixed uniform rates on all traffic handled by them;

That the compact is in effect a pool for the prevention of competition, the division of business and the equalization of earnings;

That under the terms of the combination there has been discrimination in rates between one shipper and another.

The facts show that the arrangement existing between these corporations is a conspiracy in restraint of competition and in violation of the Interstate Commerce law and the laws of Missouri and Illinois.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch's publication of the facts about the combine points the way and simplifies the work of the investigating Committee. It supplies material for effective action in breaking the monster monopoly of bridge, ferry and facilities which exacts robbery from commerce.

RAFT.

The people of St. Louis are well equipped with the imaginative faculty. Just now, however, news has come hunting across the Alleghenies that certain merchants of that historic thoroughfare are bewailing themselves, very unnecessarily, we think, on the alleged fact that their customers have been driven away by the popularity of that famous and jolly old adage "On the Bowery."

We can assure these merchants that they never were more mistaken, and if they persist in their ridiculous agitation to have the name of their famous street changed to "Porkhurst Avenue," they will have to give up the possession of any

of the st. the historic and the true. But we cannot believe that change is possible. Nor do we believe the redoubtable and alert Steve will give the movement his incontestable sanction. Such iconoclasts as he will surely disturb his sleep of nights.

Steve has a large share of the imaginative spirit which has hitherto made Bowery so captivating to visitors to New York. When he leaped before him a long vista, of customers who would be led by the fact that he was one of those such things."

These Philistines and iconoclasts will, no doubt, be the most popular of the st. the historic and the true. But we cannot believe that change is possible. Nor do we believe the redoubtable and alert Steve will give the movement his incontestable sanction. Such iconoclasts as he will surely disturb his sleep of nights.

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The President will not visit Chicago. There is much more honest fame for him in the duck ponds and snipe marshes than in the quagmire into which he was invited to step in Illinois.

"It was a very just and righteous law as it passed," says our St. Louis millionaire Busch of the income tax law. And that is just what every fair-minded man of large wealth thinks.

It would require a very severe blow of a policeman's club to drive in the skull of a masher far enough to reach the vacuum where the brain ought to be.

Secretary Carlisle yearns for the peace and quiet of a senatorial toga, but is he to get it by preaching dear money to the free-silver voters of Kentucky?

If, as Chairman Tebbetts avers, the bridge arbitrary has only a little while to live, the business community will cheer-

In this report he affirms what seems incredible, that the appearance of extra limbs on the woman's body "is so prominent a feature that actual physical malformation has been suggested to account for them," a notion which was dispelled by medical examination. On one occasion what seemed to be an extra foot was projected from her left leg about twelve inches from the floor. "At other times a bare hand appeared to come from Eusapia Paladino's shoulder, and the hand was grasped by persons present."

Although the projection of extra limbs from various parts of the body was not among the powers of a witch of medieval times, there is no doubt that Eusapia Paladino would have been hung or burned had she lived a couple of hundred years ago. Now she is the subject of learned discussions as to whether the force projected from her is centrifugal in its operation, or centripetal, having some relation to gravitation.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

The First Annual Exhibition of the Society of Painters and Sculptors, which opens this week, is an encouraging sign that the artists of St. Louis have lost some of the disposition to hide their light under a bushel and propose to let the world know what they are about.

It must be admitted that their timidity in the past has not been without excuse, for the St. Louis public has not shown the appreciation which such work deserves. There is nothing so discouraging to those who aspire to do something worthy as a neutral audience, nothing so enervating to intellectual workers as public indifference. Those who have felt the inspiration that comes from the praise or blame of a few "believing friends," from the appreciative criticism of sympathetic companions, know the value of recognition and find it difficult, if not impossible, to do their best when isolated from such kindly influences.

It is to be hoped that this week's exhibition will stimulate interest in subjects not directly connected with the material concerns of life and that the artists who have made this appeal for recognition will not be disappointed. If art and artists can be brought within the circle of every-day interests it cannot but result in a civic life healthier and more satisfactory than one which is devoted exclusively to the arid pursuit of the almighty dollar.

A DEAD FAD.

It is reported from Boston that the Ibsen fad is dead.

In other words, Ibsen's work as a sensation, grateful to the dilettante palate, has lost its savor and the people who have been "running" the fad are turning to some other and more highly spiced dainty with which to kill their idle time.

But it does not follow that Ibsen dies with the Ibsen fad. In these days of moral and intellectual indigestion anything that is new is welcome—as a fad, the faddists themselves are usually the last persons in the world to consider fresh ideas seriously or hold them to be sources of inspiration and incentives to action and healthy development. What the faddist wants is something shocking—not too shocking, but just shocking enough—and he craves it as the dyspeptic craves pickles and spices. Hence we find that most innovators in literature, art and politics are first "taken up" and "boomed" by people who have nothing serious to do and need a stimulus to do it—people who live from one sensation to another, from gentle shock to gentle shock.

But, happily, the pioneers of thought long since learned to leave their fame to time and succeeding generations. They are chattered about and dropped by the faddists, but are studied, loved and absorbed by the healthy minded, who think while before they speak.

Writers like Ibsen, Browning, Whittier, will live or die according to the judgment of men and women who really think. Faddists may postpone their fame by making them ridiculous, but if there is any vitality in them it will not be impaired. If the Ibsen fad dies we shall see whether Ibsen is going to live.

LET THE NAME STAND.

The denizens of that most interesting and most populous street in New York called the Bowery have always been well equipped with the imaginative faculty. Just now, however, news has come hunting across the Alleghenies that certain merchants of that historic thoroughfare are bewailing themselves, very unnecessarily, we think, on the alleged fact that their customers have been driven away by the popularity of that famous and jolly old adage "On the Bowery."

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object the Sunday Post-Dispatch addressed a letter to the Secretary of State of each State in the Union requesting a copy of any law which may have been passed in such State having a similar end in view. Responses were prompt and courteous, and the Sunday Post-Dispatch to-day presents the result of its inquiries. The laws of Virginia and Massachusetts are given in full, as containing the most serviceable information at this juncture, although those of Illinois, Nebraska and South Carolina are suggestive. But the responses as a whole indicate that all the States like Missouri, are being confronted for the first time with an emergency which will have its effect in the immediate future, and that Missouri will set the pace for its sister States.

It would be very proper to make Chicago a State. She might then direct the attention of emigrants to her unoccupied lands.

In exempting the rental of land from the income tax perhaps the Supreme Court is preparing the soil for the single tax.

The Mayor has given the bridge arbitrary a boost when he should have administered a kick.

fully volunteer to pay its funeral expenses. There must be a certainty, however, that it is in no trance.

It is unquestionably true that only about one-fifth of the great population of this city is connected with any church organization, and it is an important fact that of the 100,000 attendants not over 25,000 are Protestants.

There is no scarcity of religious feeling or respect for the church. That question does not have to be dealt with at all.

Thousands of men and women in this city who perhaps do not attend church twice a year would be indignant if they were not counted among the religious. Thousands have in other years been connected with the church and continue to respect nearly all the regulations prescribed by their particular denomination.

Where is the trouble, then? I can tell you very well.

One of the stock arguments in accounting for non-attendance and membership is that the preachers are not practical and that they are afraid to speak out against the wrongs of the day—the oppressions of the poor. Let the man who believes this select half a dozen churches and patiently listen to their preachers on any half dozen successive Sundays, and his eyes will be opened. The ministers of this period are as intelligent, practical and fearless a body of men as can be gathered together. There is not one out of ten who would hesitate to do his duty without fear of consequences.

And what a large number of white-haired men are passing on to this same experience. Out in the cemeteries lie the hopes and ambitions—all covered with budding roses and the green grass of springtime, perhaps, but none the less dead and silent. Working and toiling on they are, and just waiting till the shadows are a little longer. They will join the vast army of the next.

So, we are fellow-travelers, after all, old men. The buoyancy of youth, the restlessness of manhood, the admirable vigor of prime, wealth, poverty and varying conditions alike await the inevitable hour when all the paths converge in one and the narrow gateway opens and closes without distinction.

It is well, therefore, when a man can have the consciousness which Mr. Cupples has of having done what he could for his fellow-travelers. It makes the evening of his life brighter and fuller and more peaceful.

That is a great to-do the newspapers are making over the alleged international question of whether Count Castellane got cashed out of pure love.

What earthly difference can it make now.

Mr. Editor? The time when this question was pertinent has gone by. The Count and the lady are married and gone on a tour of Europe that must be princely in its attainments. Let them alone with their love and their wealth, and with an ever-abiding interest in all human kind, hope that he didn't get a red cent and did not even expect to get one.

Is this asking too much of the imagination?

Burdett once called attention to the fact that it is just as easy to live a red-haired, freckled-faced girl who loves in a costly mansion as it is to live in a modest cottage. What is to hinder Castellane from loving this beautiful and gracious young Miss Gould just as earnestly and unselfishly as though she didn't have a dollar?

Fie upon you sentimental and cynical newspaper men!

There was a religious conference at Independence last week which might well have attracted the attention of the world.

It was a convention of the Mormons, presided over by Elder Joseph Smith, Jr., the absolute ruler of more than 40,000 people.

And there the announcement was made

of the faith that Christ will soon return to earth, and that Missouri in general and Independence in particular will be the scene of His reappearing.

The faith is a comforting and complimentary one, and gives us renewed hope in our battles against hobgoblins and exacting corporations and hard times and all those attendant ills which are now hanging over us like a pall.

But it is interesting to observe that the Mormon plan is practical. It proposes to usher in the millennium by beginning the fact that it is just as easy to live a red-haired, freckled-faced girl who loves in a costly mansion as it is to live in a modest cottage. What is to hinder Castellane from loving this beautiful and gracious young Miss Gould just as earnestly and unselfishly as though she didn't have a dollar?

Physicians and friends overcame her fears at last, and she consented to marriage.

On the morning of her wedding she stood before the mirror gazing intently at the beautiful gown she wore when there came across the glass the shadow of a man of fire. Her overwrought imagination gave way, and from that instant she became a maniac.

A superintendent of a State insane asylum told me recently that the record of every such institution shows that three-fourths of the cases are due to heredity. What, then, must be the expectation of the young man or woman whose blood is tainted with the mental disease of parents or grandparents?

And how carefully should marriage be planned with a view of preventing that visitation upon the children, which exceeds in horror anything Dame ever dreamed of.

The law of ancestry is immutable, as that of the Medes and Persians.

Firm and Unpurchasable.

From the Farmington Times.

Whatever else may be said of Gov. Stone for his conduct in the recent Legislature, he has emphasized the general commanding principle, a friend of the laboring man, a foe to the rich, and a decided opponent to the big and powerful corporations shaping legislation in this State for the common welfare interests and dominating all public life.

Crusty—"Women are beginning to get their sights." Musty—"So?" Crusty—"Yes, one of them was lynched in New York yesterday."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Minnie—"That Maude Slymme has gotten a bicycle. I wonder if she will wear those baggy bloomers?" Minnie—"They are sure to be if she buys them ready made."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Mrs. Lamplight—"I'm looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the beautiful Easter services next Sunday." Mrs. Day—"As well as being symbolic of Easter, the rabbit, front its style of running, is also not unsuggestive of spring."—Philadelphia Times.

George—"My dear Miss Laura, the highest wish I have in life is to marry." Laura (interrupting him)—"You had better speak to my mother." George—"Oh, thanks. I never before thought I had any chance." Laura—"I know she would like to marry me."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The Gullies on Top.

From the Louisville Times.

Mr. Gully, the new Speaker of the English Parliament, is a pre-figured. It is a long distance from the do-nothing, out-and-out, but-in England the Gullies are on top. The common folk are the rulers. It is significant that nothing was urged against Gully except that he was inexperienced. Birth cuts.

Born at Breakfast in Chicago.

It is said that the fever of excitement which has raged in St. Louis over the dress-suit and pink-shirt question since the opera house will be still shown down until all the suits are returned to the customers.

Sailing Away.

Sailing away with the wind abeam.

And the wide, wide sea, before!

Sailing away in a lover's dream.

To the port of a golden shore!

To the land of the golden sand,

Hope in the sunrise fair,

And hearts as light as the sea-bird white.

Afloat on the morning air.

Love is the dawn of that far-off time,

And you guess of the weary way.

Sailing away in a lover's dream,

To the land of the golden shore!

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IEWS ON THE EXTRA SESSION.

What State Senators of Both
Parties Say About It.

POINTED QUERIES ANSWERED

Nearly All Agree That an Election
Law Should Be Passed by
the Legislature.

SENATOR N. M. BASKETT,
Special to The Post-Dispatch.

MORBERTY, Mo., April 12.—"I am with my party," said Senator B. T. Walker (Dem.), when interviewed by the Post-Dispatch concerning his stand in regard to questions affecting the extra session. "Of course the Democrats will hold a caucus, and I will be there. I do not know what the Republicans will do. I presume that they will discuss the question of what will affect the State, and I want to stand in line with the party. I do not know what the Governor decides to express any opinion." The session, in my opinion," said Mr. Walker, "will last from two to four weeks."

SENATOR R. G. MADISON,
Special to The Post-Dispatch.

FESTUS, Mo., April 13.—The Post-Dispatch correspondent interviewed State Senator R. G. Madison of this senatorial district, in regard to the extra session of the Legislature.

"Do you think a reform election law can be passed?"

"I do not think a fellow-servant bill can be passed."

"Do you think a fellow-servant bill can be passed?"

"Do you think any legislation can be enacted that will effectively overcome the power of the lobby?"

"How long do you think the extra session will last?"

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FESTUS, Mo., April 13.—The Post-Dispatch correspondent interviewed State Senator R. G. Madison of this senatorial district, in regard to the extra session of the Legislature.

"Do you think a reform election law can be passed?"

"The Republicans are sincere, there will be no trouble in passing a good reform election law, as the Senate is ready to act."

"Do you think a satisfactory fellow-servant bill can be passed?"

"The former fellow-servant bill that came to the Senate from the House, known as the Bill of Rights, did not do justice to the organized labor from its benefits. The Republicans are sincere in this, a good fellow-servant bill can be passed."

"Senator Madison, he says he voted for the fellow-servant bill and expects to do so again when it comes up for action in the Senate. Is it providing it is a straight fellow-servant bill?"

"What do you think of the lobby and its work?"

"The lobby organized for the purpose of corruptly influencing legislation should be handled without gloves. I know of no organization of that nature in this State."

"Do you think the same bill that may be enacted will eventually overcome the power of the lobby?"

"It is expected that would overcome any organized lobby for corrupt purposes, should such a lobby exist."

"How long should the extra session last?"

"It should not last longer than two or three days."

SENATOR HOWARD GRAY,
Special to The Post-Dispatch.

CARTHAGE, Mo., April 13.—State Senator Howard Gray (Rep.) was seen at his office by the Post-Dispatch correspondent yesterday in regard to the extra session of the Legislature.

In reply to the question: "What do you think of the call for an extra session?" he said:

"I think the letter and proclamation of the Governor to him to be demagogic."

"Asked if he thought a reform election bill would be passed he replied:

"Any measure passes both branches at the same session it will be the election bill, and such a measure will be passed if the Democratic Senate will only meet the Republican House half way."

"Is there a satisfactory fellow-servant bill can be passed?"

"The passage of a fellow servant or any other bill in judgment depends upon the election bill. I find it will be passed to pass a fair election bill and then it will pass before passing other bills until the Governor shows his good faith in this matter and secondly, it will be passed if the Democratic Senate is so passed and the Governor will do it before, pass a good fellow servant bill."

"What do you think of the lobby and its work?"

"It strikes me that a good strict law against bribery is about as far as the State should go in the lobby question. The way to combat the lobby is to elect honest men to office."

"How long will the extra session last?"

"The extra session will last fifty or sixty days, and when the election bill is passed until it is ascertained that a good measure cannot pass the Democratic Senate."

SENATOR J. N. BALLARD,
Special to The Post-Dispatch.

MONTROSE, Mo., April 13.—State Senator J. N. Ballard (Dem.) in response to the question: "What do you think of the extra session?" replied:

"I very much doubt the propriety of an extra session. It seems to me that the same difficulties will confront us that did at the regular session. Just because the Senate has journeyed, to say nothing of the cost that will be imposed upon the taxpayers of the State, it should be made applicable to my bill."

"I am decidedly in favor of any election law that will meet the entire approbation of the Democracy of Missouri, but an effort will be made to secure the passage of such a measure as the fear that the Republicans in the House, acting under the advice and guidance of Mr. Filley, will not submit any bill on this question, that the Senate can endorse."

"What do you think of a conservative fellow servant law?" said the Senator. "I believe it should be made applicable to all corporations and not confined to railroads. I would like to see it not only impolitic, but unjust to legislate either for or against any one interest, to the detriment of another equally important interest of our State."

"What do you think of the lobby and its work?"

"I know but very little about the lobby, as it has never bothered me in the least. Any member who is disposed to be honest and upright in his duty will have no trouble from this source."

"I do not consider it a crime for any one to attend the meetings of our Legislature. The meetings are held for the benefit of those that are inimical to their interest or business and use all honorable means to prevent their passage."

SENATOR H. M. BLEDSOE,
Special to The Post-Dispatch.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., April 12.—Col. H. M. Bledsoe, Democrat State Senator from this district, in answer to questions from our correspondent, has himself to decide on the extra session.

"While having great confidence in the ability and judgment of Gov. Stone, I feel that the extra session of the Legislature is a matter of poor policy for the party and the people. And it is very doubtful whether any good will be done."

"An election law can be passed if the House begins where they left off. If Senator Dunn consents to a compromise with the House, an extra session agreed upon would probably pass the Senate."

"I do not think the Democrats will be willing to take the power of administration from the hands of the Governor."

"The Senator thinks there will be violent opposition to the fellow-servant bill, and is very doubtful whether any law could be made on the lines of any of the bills proposed. They are so different to each other that it is very difficult to draw up a bill that would be of impartial effect on both parties in interest. A moderate bill that would not offend either group and was equally just to employers and employees would have his support, as he thinks some legislation of that character might be better."

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DOVES.
For Monday
Only.
We will place
on sale every
pair of doves
of 6
button length
(Crownovers)
finest quality
Undressed Kid
Gloves in our
stock. All
colors. Regular
prices \$1.75,
\$2.00 and \$2.25
pair, every
pair warranted
to be the finest
gloves made,
fitted to the
hand.
Monday,.....\$1.25

HOSIERY.

200 dozen Ladies' Imported Flat Stock
French Lisle Thread Hosiery, full
regular made, double soles, spiced
heels and toes, regular price, 23 C
48c; for Monday only (pair), 23 C
48c; We are showing the most complete
line of Ladies' and Children's Tan
Hosiery at

25c, 35c, 30c, 48c and 50c
Ever shown in this city.

CORSETS.

Choice of our \$1.25 H. & S., R. &
G., Ball, W. C. O. and W. B. 98 C
Corsets; Monday only. 98 C
100 dozen Ladies' Extra Long, Perfect
Fitting, Ventilating Summer Cor-
sets, regular price, 75c;
Monday,.....48 C

PARASOLS.

All the latest novelties in White China
and India Silk, Chiffon and Em-
brodered Parasols, from
\$1.25 to \$15.00.
Don't fail to examine our stock be-
fore purchasing.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

600 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Colored
Border, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
regular price, 75c and 100c;
for Monday,.....4 C

SONNENFELD'S—419-421 N. Broadway—506-508 St. Charles St.—SONNENFELD'S

Sonnenfeld's

L. ACKERMAN, - Manager.

419 and 421 NORTH BROADWAY.

Leaders of High-Class Millinery at Popular Prices

We Strike While the Irons Are Hot.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.

| | |
|---|-----|
| 100 dozen fine Leghorn Flats, worth 75c..... | 43c |
| 100 dozen fine Sailors, latest shape, for Monday..... | 39c |
| 50 dozen fine Hair Braid Flats and shapes, in all the latest shades, worth \$1.50, Monday | 98c |
| 1500 elegant Trimmed Hats at \$1.98, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.45, \$4.25, \$4.95. Come and see for yourself what they are worth and we are sure you will own one of them. | |

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Our enormous large department is crowded with eager purchasers from morning until night.

Monday will be gala day in our Flower Department, 40 new designs in all the latest shades will be on sale at our Popular Prices.

RIBBONS.

500 pieces No. 22 All-Silk Black Satin and Gros-Grain Ribbon, regular price 25c, choice for Monday (yard).....14c

BELTS and BUCKLES.

| | |
|--|-----|
| 10 gross Ladies' Silk Belts, with ele- gant white metal buckles, reg. price 25c; Monday..... | 25c |
| 25 gross Fancy Engraved White Metal Buckles, regular price 25c; Monday only..... | 15c |
| 1000 5-pound bars Imported Green Castile Soap, regular price 40 bars; Monday (bar)..... | 10c |

KNIT UNDERWEAR.

| | |
|---|-----|
| 200 doz. Ladies' Finest Quality Egyptian Cotton Vests, low neck and sleeveless, silk-taped neck and arms, white and natural, regular price 25c; choice of this lot..... | 25c |
| 100 doz. Ladies' Egyptian Cotton Vests, low neck and sleeves, taped neck and arms, regular price 10c; Monday (bar)..... | 10c |

A LIFE BEHIND BARS.

ON THE SAME VESSEL.

The Sentence of Edmund Jordan for
Murdering Alfred D. Barnes.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 13.—Edmund Jordan
was sentenced to life imprisonment in the
Joliet penitentiary for the murder of Alfred D. Barnes, in
Hinsdale, Ia., Dec. 5, 1894. John M.
honey, who was convicted as an accessory to
the murder, was sentenced to three
months in the county jail and to pay a fine
of \$500. A few weeks ago Mr. Jordan killed
his cow, which were nearly destitute and
were actually in want of something to eat.
The cow was a single animal, however, and
in its size, but nothing was thought of this un-
natural growth at the time and considerable
amount of beef sausage was made of the meat and
the family was easily satisfied. The
entire family, father, mother and four chil-
dren, were taken sick, and in a few days
the children died and later the mother and
daughter died. The wife and the two children
are in a critical condition and are expected
to die at any moment.

FUMIGATING THE MAILS.

Letters From the Tropics Will Be Treated
to This Process.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The beginning of
the yellow fever season in the tropical portions
of Central and South America and the
West Indies has revived the annual questions
to the danger of infection being conveyed to the
United States in letters or newspapers.
The New York health authorities have
instructed that all letters from the West Indies
should be fumigated before distribution,
and this will be done during the yellow fever
period, from January to September.

FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

An Illinois Man Awarded \$500 by the
Circuit Court.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., April 13.—William F.
Shuck of Windsor was to-day in the Circuit
Court and awarded \$500 for false imprisonment.
He had been arrested and confined with
locking on a charge of trying to burn the
village of Strasburg. The defendants in the
case were several of the leading business
men of that village.

SINGLEY'S WIDOWS.

Their Rival Claims to His Estate As-
sisted in the Probate Court.

The claims of the widows of the late
Charles Singley received some attention in
the Probate Court yesterday. Mrs. Elizabeth
Singley, who was his common law wife,
appeared in deep mourning and testified that
she met Singley in St. Louis in 1890,
and he showed her a cabinet photograph of
that date. She also received a similar note
from his widow, telling her that he was
to be buried in St. Louis, but could
not find him. The Judge said he would
give the attorneys of the common law wife
a chance to show their side of the story.
Mathias Ribyn then testified that his
daughter, Amelia, married Singley in
December, 1894. Singley's photograph and also the
marriage certificate signed by Father Howard,
who made Amelia Ribyn a Charles Singley,
had been found. Ribyn denied there had ever
been a divorce and unless one is proved the
marriage is valid.

The deceased was engineer at the South-
ern Hotel, and the public administrator
took charge of his estate. The common
law wife filed a re-complaint of the public
administrator's letters and then Singley's
legal wife filed her claim.

Court Notes.

The inventory of the assets of the Ameri-
can Sporting Goods Company filed in court
by the assignee is as follows: Stock
\$3,056.67; open accounts, \$1,202.75; bills re-
ceivable, \$30.

Cora Krause sued for divorce from Karl
Krause. They were married in 1881 in
Chicago. She said he abused her so
cruelly she had to leave him in October,
1894. She asks for the restoration of her
maiden name, Cora Holden.

John W. Richardson, plaintiff-in-fact
against William C. Richardson, administrator of
Jephthah H. Simpson, in Judge Dillon's
Court. The verdict was rendered in plain-
tiff's favor, in the sum of \$1,000, for
certain damages of stock and
damages and a verdict for defendant for three
promissory notes, assessed at \$500 and 10
damages.

The verdict for the defendant was returned
in the suit of the Tyler estate against the
Koken Iron Works. The plaintiff claimed
\$1,000 for four months' rent, and the
plaintiff's claim was \$1,000.

The Criminal Court affirmed the judg-
ment of the Juvenile Court in the suit of the J. H. Conrades
Chair and Parlor Furniture Company vs.
the Union Trust Roof Garden and Casino.

The assignee of William Ross Harris was
ordered to pay the stock and fixtures on
five days notice.

EQUALIZATION BOARD.

Work Completed, and the Total Assess-
ment Higher.

The Board of Equalization concluded its
work last evening at 5 o'clock. Of the 222
appeals submitted to it, 176 were rejected.

The assessment of banks, trust companies
and other corporations, and of real and personal
property, was completed yesterday.

The assessment of real and personal prop-
erty, excepting banks, trust companies and
corporations, was completed yesterday.

The annual bill of the Fireproof Social
Hall will take place to-night at Liederkranz
Hall.

A selection of a School Trustee was held
yesterday and A. G. Schleuter, the Citizens'
party candidate, was elected by fifty vot-
ers.

Special services will be conducted at the
First Baptist Church to-day by Rev. A. M.
Dowd, pastor.

Michael McGowan was buried at Calvary
Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

The balance of the small-pox cases reported is
as follows:

To-day 1. Easter Sunday and all the
churches will have appropriate services.

Wednesday evening at 7 P.M. Miss
Kate Jackisch will recite "Tisaralis."

The City Council will meet April 16.

Wednesday evening at 8 P.M. Miss
Eugenie C. Schleuter, the Citizens' party
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INCOME TAX
SUITS REOPENED.

Motion for Rehearing May Be Filed on Monday.

BEFORE THE FULL BENCH.

Justice Jackson, It Is Hoped, Will Soon Be Able to Resume His Duties.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—It is possible that the income tax suits which were recently heard before the Supreme Court will be reopened on Monday. An immediate rehearing is desired by the opponents of the tax and their counsel contemplate appearing in court on Monday with a motion to that effect. The object is to secure a speedy and definite decision upon the entire income tax law.

Justice Jackson, it is believed, has sufficiently recovered to take his seat on the bench if the motion is granted. He is said to have expressed his readiness to resume his official duties in case the income tax suits are set down for another hearing. This would establish a full court, and cause nine Justices to hear the cases instead of eight. Another even decision would, therefore, be impossible, and the law would be pronounced either constitutional or unconstitutional, and not left as it was by the first decision, undecided, because four Justices think one way and four another.

The impression to-night is that the court will grant the motion to rehear the cases and that they will be reopened at an early day. No one can speak with any certainty as to what view Justice Jackson will take of the constitutionality of the law, but those who know him best are inclined to believe that he is in favor of sustaining the law, and that he has no doubt as to its constitutionality. The motion to reopen the cases will probably be made by Mr. Guthrie.

The failure of the eight Justices to render a satisfactory decision has had evidently little influence upon the disposition of citizens to promptly file their returns. At the Deputy Collector's office in this city it is said that returns are coming in at the rate of 200 a day. Reports to the Revenue Bureau show that the returns are being filed very rapidly all over the country. Some of the United States Senators are filing their returns here, but most of the other public officials are sending theirs to their respective homes.

No city or section of the Republic can claim President Cleveland for its own. He is officially recorded as a citizen at New York. The record is contained in his income tax return filed by him with Revenue Commissioner Miller to-day. No one at the White House will say anything on the subject, and Mr. Miller pleads that the law distinctly forbids him giving out information in regard to income tax returns. It is said, however, that the President consulted with the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau at the White House this morning as to where he should pay his tax. The problem arose from the fact that the President was accepted as a citizen of New York, has a summer home at Buzzard Bay, Mass., and is now a resident of Washington. After considerable talk, in which no decision was arrived at, the President is said to have written "citizen at large" after his name and to have handed the return to the Commissioner. It is of no special significance, as far as the law is concerned, as to where the President claims a legal residence. The correctness of the return will be verified by the Collector where the income is derived. It is understood that the President has included his \$50,000 salary less the \$4,000 exemption allowed by law. As to whether this salary can be taxed will have to be passed upon by the Commission of Internal Revenue. The tax for 1894 is not payable until July 1 next, and by that time the Commissioner will have determined the President's rights in the matter.

Some persons who should speak with authority, say Justice Jackson did not expect to return to Washington until October (which would delay a rehearing until then) and that if his health did not then permit him to resume his duties he would send his resignation to the President.

There is no doubt that the President's views upon the expediency and constitutionality of the income tax. His suggestion to Congress that a low rate income tax should be enacted was only made after the most careful examination of all the questions involved. He has not yet come to the conclusion he was and is still to be convinced an income tax is constitutional. It is understood that his views were radically from those of the court on the most important question as contained in their opinion of last Monday.

Mr. Cleveland, it is said, holds the opinion that the tax is unconstitutional, derived from the fact that it is not a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution and that in case of the retirement of Justice Jackson during his term of office he will see to it that his successor will not be allowed to introduce the bill.

The case, which a rehearing is asked for, is that of C. C. Lock, Agent, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al. and Louis H. Hide, Agent, and the Continental Trust of the City of New York et al. The case for the respondents is Joseph H. Choate, Clarence A. Sewall, Benjamin H. Bristol, William G. Guthrie, Charles Steele and David Wilcox.

The court, in its opinion, asked for a rehearing on the following points:

First—Whether the void provisions as to rents, etc., invalidate the whole act.

Second—Whether the income from personal property, the act is unconstitutional, as paying direct taxes.

Third—Whether any part of the tax, if not considered a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity.

The petition for rehearing asks for a decision on the following points:

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RENT LISTS.

One Line (Double Column), Fourteen Words, 10 Cents; 5 Cents for Each Addition of Seven Words.

FLATS FOR RENT.

ADAMS ST., 2020—4 rooms, 1st floor; all conveniences, \$18. Green & LaMotte, 724 Chestnut st. BURD AV., 1803-1806—Two new 4-room flats, with laundry, bath and w. c.; \$15; convenient to Rock Church and Washington av. cars.

BACON ST., 2415—New 4-room flat, gas, bath, hot water, large laundry; rent \$20.

BAON ST., 2515—Flats—3 rooms, laundry, \$11. Keys at 2515 Bacon st.

CALSMINE your own walls and ceiling. Construction Calsmine; few beautiful shades—anyone can use it. H. Hebard, 612 Franklin av.

CHANNING AV., 204A—3-room flat, 1st floor; \$12. H. Kotthoff & Co., 1123 Chestnut st.

CASS AV., 2711—2-room flat; separate hall; all conveniences; only \$10.

CLIFTON AV., 3132H—3-room flat, in first-class order; \$11 per month.

CASTLEMAN AV., 4041—Flat, new, modern, 4 rooms, bath; \$25. Ernest Schuler, 902 Chestnut st.

CASTLEMAN AV., 4041A—Flat, new, modern, 4 rooms, bath; \$25. Ernest Schuler, 902 Chestnut st.

CASTLEMAN AV., 4042A—Flat, new, modern, 4 rooms, bath; \$25. Ernest Schuler, 902 Chestnut st.

CASTLEMAN AV., 4043A—Flat, new, modern, 4 rooms, bath; \$25. Ernest Schuler, 902 Chestnut st.

CASTLEMAN AV., 4043B—Flat, new, modern, 4 rooms, bath; \$25. Ernest Schuler, 902 Chestnut st.

CASTLEMAN AV., 4044A—Flat, new, modern, 4 rooms, bath; \$25. Ernest Schuler, 902 Chestnut st.

CASTLEMAN AV., 4044B—Flat, new, modern, 4 rooms, bath; \$25. Ernest Schuler, 902 Chestnut st.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1518—Nice 4-room flat, \$11.

CARSON AV., 2040—4 rooms, 1st floor; 7 rooms, all large and airy; 2 verandas; bath, gas, range, laundry, large yard; with one of piano if desired; best reference required. Add. X 450, this office.

DIVISION ST., 1800—Flat of 3 rooms, newly papered; rent \$8. Keys at 1800 Division st.

DODGE ST., 1722A—Flat in New Lafayette Park—Flat; rent \$12.

DODGE ST., 1858—5-room flat in good order; rent \$11.

EASTON AV., 2040—4 rooms, 1st floor; rent reduced; \$10; including water, open.

EADS AV., 2706—Three-room flat.

EASTON AV., 2140—4 rooms and bath; \$16. Apply to Edw. M. Fleet, 902 Security Building.

EASTON AV., 4040—5-room flat; reasonable rent.

PAIRFOX AV., 4047—3-room flat; reasonable rent.

FINNEY AV., 4342A—4 rooms, bath, w. c., laundry, etc. only \$17. H. Kotthoff & Co., 1123 Chestnut st.

FINNEY AV., 4342B—4 rooms and reception hall; hot bath; \$20. Green & LaMotte, 724 Chestnut st.

FURNISHED FLAT—For one month, fully furnished 4-room flat; Stoddard addition; reasonable rent. Add. X 450, this office.

FLATS—These nice 4-room flats quickly; are only \$18 and \$15 now. Inquire at 2800 Benton st.

FLAT—6-room flat, bath, hall and electric light; \$17. Apply 2072 Marcus.

FURNISHED FLAT—For rent, a flat consisting of 6 rooms and bath. Apply at 8215 Morgan st.

GARRISON AND DICKSON, N. W., CORNER 6—6 and 8 rooms; modern flats. Junior, telephone; large lawn; southern exposure; rent reasonable; see them before raising children; open Sunday.

GRAND AV., 2040—4 rooms, 1st floor; \$20. Mattie & Francesca, 708 Chestnut st.

HOWARD AV., 2743—2-room flat; all conveniences; water included; rent \$14 per month. Apply 2743 Howard st.

JEFFERSON AV., 1807—N. 5 rooms, \$15. Apply to Edw. M. Fleisch, 902 Security Building.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2715—5 rooms, 1st floor, modern; \$25. Mattie & Francesca, 708 Chestnut st.

LEED AV. AND HULL PL.—New full brick flat; 8 rooms; \$10; nice; agent at flats.

LEXINGTON AV., 4140—Flat, new, modern; 4 rooms, bath; \$15. Apply 2072 Marcus.

FINNEY AV., 3071-3075—New 4-room flats; all conveniences; \$18, \$21. Merriweather, Walnut Ridge.

FINNEY AV., 4342A—4 rooms; reasonable rent.

FINNEY AV., 4342B—4 rooms; reasonable rent.

GRAND AV., 2040—4 rooms, 1st floor; \$20. Mattie & Francesca, 708 Chestnut st.

LAUREL AV., 2820—3-room flat for colored tenants; \$14. H. Kotthoff & Co., 1123 Chestnut st.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2601—Flat, 5 rooms and bath, third floor.

LUCA AV., 2814—8-room flat; hall, bath, hot water. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

MISSISSIPPI AV., 1754—Nice 4-room flat, with bath. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

MAGAZINE ST., 3032—Flat, new, unfurnished, in private residence; hot and cold; bath; north and south exposure; large yard; rent reasonable; open all day.

KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

MARKEET ST., 1801—4 rooms, bath with bath. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

MISSISSIPPI AV., 1754—Nice 4-room flat with bath. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

MORGAN ST., 2802A—4 room flat with bath. Morgan st., 2802A—4 room flat with bath. Apply 2072 Marcus.

NEBRASKA AV., 4252—5 rooms each, 2d floor, block from California av. 1st floor; water, gas, laundry, attic; cool; convenient.

OHIO AV., 2828—4 room flat, bath and all conveniences; large yard; rent \$20 monthly.

OREGON AV., 1817—4 nice rooms, hot water and bath. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

ST. VINCENT AV., 2807A—Flat of 6 rooms and 2 finished attics; room, hot and cold water, gas, bath, finished laundry, screens, southern exposure; very desirable.

THOMAS AV., 2051A—Flat, 6 large, beautiful rooms and bath; hot and cold water, laundry, etc. rent \$15.

VIRGINIA AV., Cor. Bass—Elegant new flat, 4 rooms, bath, gas, electric lights, bells, speaking tubes; small families \$14.

WEST BELLE, 4408B—Modern 8-room flat to be newly decorated; open for inspection. For parties. Address X 450, this office.

WALNUT ST., 2011—New 4-room flat, gas, bath, door open; rent cheap.

WALTON AV.—Your rooms, bath, hot and cold; gas, all conveniences; grass plat and shade trees; thirty minutes by Suburban or Linden; \$12. Key at 901.

YANDELL BROS.—Storage House, clean, safe, dry for furniture, pianos, trunks, boxes, household goods, etc.; good fixtures; low rates; moving, packing and shipping a specialty. Office 2820 Franklin av.

11TH ST., 4317 N.—4 rooms and bath; front and side entrance; convenient to cars. Apply George Strothman, 4315 N. 11th st.

11TH ST., 1802—New 4-room flat, \$12. Apply 1101 S. 11th st.

11TH ST., 1112 S.—New 3-room flat, \$14. Apply 1101 S. 11th st.

11TH ST., 1027 S.—Bath, 8-room flat, nice rooms, \$10. Apply 1101 S. 11th st.

11TH ST., 1430N—N.—Nice flat; 4 rooms; and hall; 2d floor; reasonable; see H.

11TH ST., 1611 N.—Flat, 8 rooms 2d floor; \$10.

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

DINING-ROOM—Wanted, by a responsible colored man, unfurnished dining-room and kitchen, having all of my furniture new. Add. S 494, this office.

FURNISHED HOUSE—Wanted, to rent furnished house of 6 or 7 rooms, near Rock Church on Grand av. Add. Y 452, this office.

FLAT—A room flat in nice neighborhood; on a good car line; not over \$10; permanent renters and reasonable rent. Address X 451, this office.

HOUSE—Wanted, to rent or lease house, 7 or 8 rooms, in suburbs, on Mo. Pac. Ry. preferred. Re-plying stating rent to D 458, this office.

HOUSE—Wanted, 7 or 8 rooms house, with yard, in Cabanne or Chamberlain; will lease for one year; state price. Add. D 458, this office.

HOUSE—Wanted, by wife, responsible to desire occupancy of house for summer during owner's absence. Address T 451, this office.

HOUSE—Wanted, to rent a little house with 4 or 5 rooms and stable. 1820 Morgan st., 2d floor.

FLAT—Wanted, new 4 or 5 room flat, with gas, bath, etc., in nice location; rent not to exceed \$15 per month. Add. X 451, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, unfurnished room in small unperfumed, for gentleman and wife; references exchanged; state price. Address E 458, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, a nice room with alcove or small connecting room for wife and two children, 8 and ten years, in West End; terms moderate. Add. O 453, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, two connecting unfurnished rooms for very light housekeeping, where there are no rooms; wanted, bath and all conveniences. Apply 2072 Marcus.

ROOM—Wanted, 3 rooms and bath. Add. D 459, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, by man and wife, without children, about May 1, three rooms convenient for house-keeping; references exchanged. Address Y 450, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, two unfurnished rooms in vicinity of Chouteau, Lafayette, 12th or Park. Address X 457, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, small furnished room for gentleman, west of 18th, North of Pine; state price. Add. L 454, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, a room and bath; for single gentleman, in private family, between 10th st. and Lafayette Park; best references given. Address P 458, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, room for transient; good neighborhood. Address M 458, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, 1 or 2 connecting rooms, unfurnished or unfurnished. Add. N 458, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, nice house of 6 rooms for adults; vicinity Jefferson av. Adams and Walnut st.; rent not to exceed \$20. Address R 457, this office.

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IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per
page line each insertion.

ARLINGTON AV., cor. Theodore's 2 convenient
6-room houses, each with bath, gas, heat,
gas; \$700 per month, 12 months, 1st
rent.

COMPTON HEIGHTS.—For sale, beautiful house,
at a bargain, can be bought on terms to suit.
Address T. 480, this office.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD?—Houses built 1st and
part of the city. Lots purchased, plans and
houses finished to terms to suit. Call or write.
FAIRFAX REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO.,
SAUCHET & BERGELD, Agents,
121 N. 7th St.

EQUITY IN 3-room brick house for vacant property
or business—will find. Call or write.

FOR SALE—On Chestnut st. east of Goodfellow
Av., ADD TO OWNER, 1054 Page st.

FOR SALE—4000 North Market st., 2-room frame
house; cellar, sewer, water, shed; \$500.00.

FOR SALE—4100 Lee st., north of Fair Grounds
elegant new 2-room frame house; large stable;
hazard; 20x120; big bargains; or take vacant lot at
Deacon's. Take U.S. 66. J. E. GHEFFET, 110 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Indiana av., 1931—Six-room detached
brick house, with cellar, gas, water, heat, 20x120;
J. E. GHEFFET, 110 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—On Exchange—Houses: Nos. 1100,
2700A, 3702 and 3704 Windsor Rd., each
consisting of 2 rooms, 12x12, 12x14, 12x16, 12x18, 12x20, 12x22, 12x24, 12x26, 12x28, 12x30, 12x32, 12x34, 12x36, 12x38, 12x40, 12x42, 12x44, 12x46, 12x48, 12x50, 12x52, 12x54, 12x56, 12x58, 12x60, 12x62, 12x64, 12x66, 12x68, 12x70, 12x72, 12x74, 12x76, 12x78, 12x80, 12x82, 12x84, 12x86, 12x88, 12x90, 12x92, 12x94, 12x96, 12x98, 12x100, 12x102, 12x104, 12x106, 12x108, 12x110, 12x112, 12x114, 12x116, 12x118, 12x120, 12x122, 12x124, 12x126, 12x128, 12x130, 12x132, 12x134, 12x136, 12x138, 12x140, 12x142, 12x144, 12x146, 12x148, 12x150, 12x152, 12x154, 12x156, 12x158, 12x160, 12x162, 12x164, 12x166, 12x168, 12x170, 12x172, 12x174, 12x176, 12x178, 12x180, 12x182, 12x184, 12x186, 12x188, 12x190, 12x192, 12x194, 12x196, 12x198, 12x200, 12x202, 12x204, 12x206, 12x208, 12x210, 12x212, 12x214, 12x216, 12x218, 12x220, 12x222, 12x224, 12x226, 12x228, 12x230, 12x232, 12x234, 12x236, 12x238, 12x240, 12x242, 12x244, 12x246, 12x248, 12x250, 12x252, 12x254, 12x256, 12x258, 12x260, 12x262, 12x264, 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POWERS BEHIND
THE THRONES.Several of the Chief Deputy
Officials of St. Louis.

LONG CAREERS IN SERVICE.

These Are the Men You Will Confront
at the City Hall and in
the Court House.In the Democratic governmental system of
St. Louis the Chief Assistants, Chief Clerks
or Secretaries share with the Department
heads in large measure their responsibilities
and in many cases more than share the
labor.Some of these public servants have, on ac-
count of their peculiar knowledge of the
business of their offices, long been regarded
as indispensable. In several instances they
have survived a half dozen administrations.The aim of this article is to present a
glimpse of the personality of some of these
hard workers in a few prominent offices. In
some cases there are others of equal rank
in other divisions of their respective de-
partments. Those selected are the men with
whom the great public comes most in con-
tact when it has business to transact.Frederick Gabel, First Assistant Com-
ptroller, has spent almost his entire life in
the public service. His turning hair, at least
what is left of it—attest his fidelity and
working qualities. He has been Assistant
Comptroller eighteen years and was at one
time Comptroller of the Auditor and an at-
tache of the City Register's office. A large
measure of the responsibilities of the Com-
ptroller fall upon his shoulders. A few years

PRIVATE SECRETARY SAUNDERS.

ago Mr. Gabel saved the city over \$1,000 by
signing his name to a bridge instead of in
St. Louis. The city deserted him after a
large amount of coupon bonds to London
subscribers. To save enormous express
charges, Mr. Gabel put them in his pocket,
signed by the name of other officers, ex-
changed himself, and took them to London.William Fletchell Saunders, Private Sec-
retary to Mayor Walbridge is 28 years old.
William is going to lose his illus in a short
while when he will look like the accom-
panying cut.Mr. Saunders was born in Wetumpka, Ala.
After receiving a primary education, he
went to work at 20 years old, at the
mining camps of Colorado and New
Mexico, spending the next five years working
at prospecting, on mining camp newspapers
and the like. He was a "Gambler" at first.
He then came to St. Louis and began work-
ing on a St. Louis paper under the direction of
the present editor of the Sunday Post-
Dispatch. Since then, the young Mr. Saunders
has worked on nearly all of the
newspapers of the city in different depart-
ments. He is a clever, courageous, and
politic man, with the last Mayoralty campaign,
which resulted in the election of Mr. Wal-
bridge.From the Mayor's point of view, Mr. Saun-
ders is a complete success. He has
instinctively when the Mayor is as soon as
he sees a visitor. He also knows how to
help his master keep his office clean. This
good quality, combined with a quality
and firmness, render him invaluable.Mr. Saunders owns his own pretty home,
550 Chestnut street, and is a man of
hard labor and a spin in the Mayor's budget
but grand opera, a good concert or
a high-class play can drag him from it.Gen. Samuel P. Simpson was appointed
Deputy City Register on April 19, 1889, by
Josephine Simpson, as a "Gambler." Gen.
Simpson entered the Union Army as a pri-
vate, and was mustered out with the rank

EMORY S. FOSTER.

of Lieutenant-Colonel after four years' service. From 1885 to 1889 he was Adjutant-General under Gov. Fletcher. Prior to 1885 he was in the Post-Office, and was in the
money order division of the post-office, being Superintendent for eight years. He was afterwards in the banking business.He is a "Gambler" in the Post-Dispatch.
An exceedingly obliging disposition and
unfailing good humor combine to make Gen.
Simpson a very popular public officer.Maj. Emory S. Foster looks as much like
Charles A. Dana as he does like the photo-
graph of his son, and it is a good likeness. Maj.
Foster has been Secretary of the Board of
Public Improvements since the fall of 1881.
Prior to this he was a reporter for the
St. Louis Journal and Times-Journal.
He has by no means laid aside the
pen, but will still call him to give up
newspaper journalism in 1878.Maj. Foster was born in Greene County,
Missouri, on a remarkable family, his mother
being a Headlee, sister of Sen. George
W. Headlee, and he has been educated in
the General Assembly continuously,
excepting one term, since 1884. Six
Headlee boys and six Headlee girls are
now married, and their descendants have con-
trolled one-half the county ever since.Maj. Foster won his title by his son. He
commanded the Federal forces at the terri-

OUR TRIUMPHAL MARCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1895.

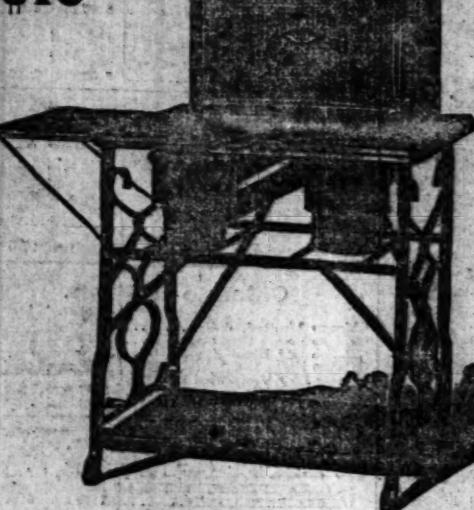
PAGES 1-28.

Along the avenues of trade meets with ovations at every turn. Our multitude of patrons are pleased and surprised at our Grand Spring Exhibition of Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods and the extremely low prices we are quoting on first-class goods. Come and see. Don't fail.

BEST ON EARTH.
The Reliable.

None Better Made.

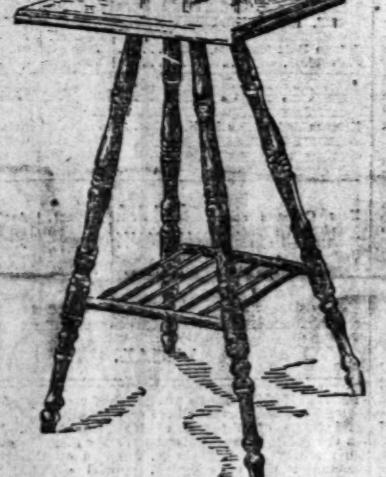
\$10.99



GASOLINE STOVES.

2 hole, new process (like cut),
worth \$15,

\$10.99.

Solid Oak Center Tables, 16x16 top,
(like cut), worth \$1.25.

39c.

SPECIALS THIS WEEK

IN

BEDROOM SETS. Parlor Furniture.

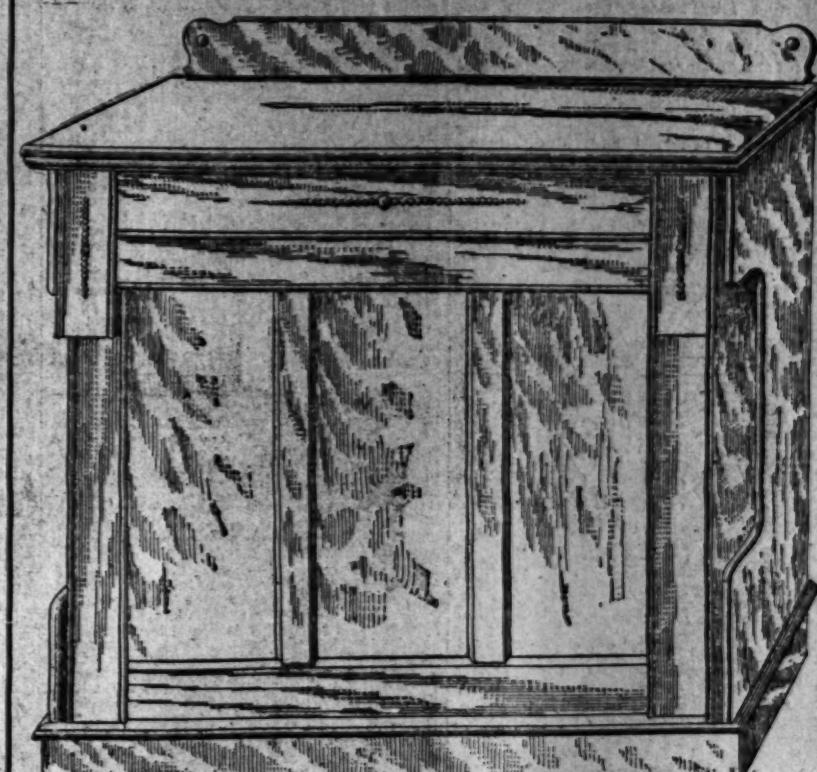
| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Bedroom Sets, worth \$15.00 | \$9 50 | Parlor Suits, worth \$25.00 | \$14 50 |
| Bedroom Sets, worth \$25.00 | \$15 00 | Parlor Suits, worth \$35.00 | \$25 00 |
| Bedroom Sets, worth \$35.00 | \$25 00 | Parlor Suits, worth \$50.00 | \$38 00 |
| Bedroom Sets, worth \$45.00 | \$30 00 | Parlor Suits, worth \$60.00 | \$45 00 |
| Bedroom Sets, worth \$60.00 | \$40 00 | Parlor Suits, worth \$75.00 | \$55 00 |
| Bedroom Sets, worth \$75.00 | \$50 00 | Parlor Suits, worth \$80.00 | \$65 00 |

SPECIALS THIS WEEK

IN

SIDEBOARDS. Carpets & Mattings

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-----|
| Sideboards, worth \$15.00 | \$10 50 | Brussels Carpets, worth 60c | 45c |
| Sideboards, worth \$20.00 | \$14 00 | Brussels Carpets, worth 75c | 55c |
| Sideboards, worth \$25.00 | \$18 00 | Ingrain Carpets, worth 30c | 21c |
| Sideboards, worth \$30.00 | \$22 00 | Ingrain Carpets, worth 40c | 30c |
| Sideboards, worth \$40.00 | \$28 00 | Straw Matting, worth 15c | 10c |
| Sideboards, worth \$60.00 | \$35 00 | Straw Matting, worth 20c | 15c |



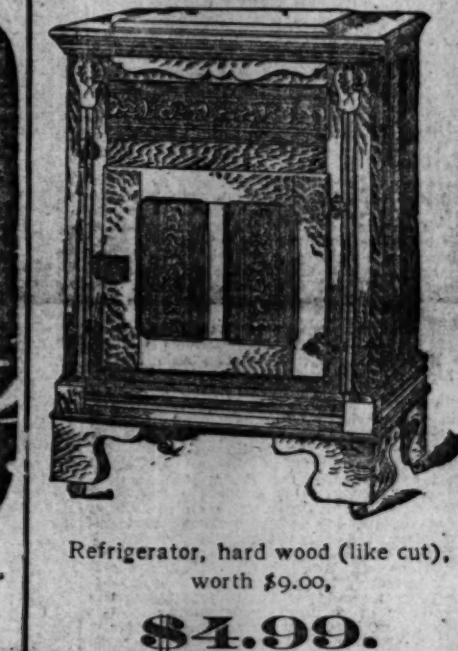
MANTEL FOLDING BED,

Solid Oak (like cut), worth \$18.00,

\$11.50.

MAYSHIER & CO.

S. E. COR. ELEVENTH and OLIVE STS.

Refrigerator, hard wood (like cut),
worth \$9.00,

\$4.99.

at a saving of over \$30,000. The lowest bid
at the first letting was \$126,227.50; at the
next \$106,215. The lowest bidder on the first
occasional offered to do the work three weeks
later for \$107,712.Assistant City Commissioner William
Wise has been connected with public sewer
work in St. Louis continuously since 1880.He started as Superintendent of Sewers under
the City Engineer, and has been in
charge practically ever since. There were
only thirty miles of sewers in 1880. The
present sewer system is said to have
been designed and executed under his su-pervision. He is not so
hearty and exuberant spirit. He is not so
fiercely-looking in reality as he is in front
of a camera.

Louis H. Jones has been Chief Deputy

his present position for three years. He
is a man of great energy and ability, and
when only 18 years old was an auditor
under Gen. Smith and part of the time under
Gen. Galloway.He handles the city's cash
gracefully and parts with it with as little
pain as if it were his own.Charles W. Ohm has been Deputy As-
sistant City Auditor since 1880.He is one of the faithful
and indispensables. Charles is handsome
enough to allow his photograph to appear in
a public print.Capt. James W. Allen is Second Deputy
Auditor. Mr. Allen is a man of great
energy and ability, and part of the time under
Capt. Allen.He was subsequently a book-keeper, opening
the books of the old Butchers and Drovers'
Bank, and engaged in the same business
until he accepted a position under Capt. Allen.Capt. Allen is over six years
old.He is a man of great energy and ability,
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and part of the time

DUR SWELL CAFES.

Rapid Development of Costly Lunching Places.

SUPPERS AFTER THE THEATER

illiant Effects and Splendid Surroundings for the Man Who "Has Money to Burn."

The epicurean St. Louisian who appreciates a dainty midday "snack" has now a good field for choice as to where that "snack" shall be enjoyed.

Taking it for granted that he is well in with all the clubs and knows his way about generally, the Mercantile, the Noontday, the St. Nicholas, Faust's and the Planters' cafes all tempt him with menus calculated to make the noontide hour glide by as



softly as a painted ship on a painted sea. And, when nearly two more hours have passed following this same lunch, and again, after dinner and the theater or opera, that man is again in the restaurant, this time a fair St. Louisian longs for a "little supper" with which to appropriately finish a sensible day, since more are these than the few who are still up in the midnight cocktail or gin-fizz, or beer, with accompanying buffet-lunch, is then a thing of the past, but in the plain apparel of the large, hot but small, cold, or both, or the golden Welsh rabbit and Bass' ale, or something of that sort calculated to fit the plan of the restaurant, so that the sleek which only the innocent and prosperous may successfully win in this vale of tears.

This is as it should be. It is also as it has not been in St. Louis until within the last year, therefore congratulations are in order that we have at last reached such a sensible stage of civilization. The man who makes the songs of a nation may boast that he cares not who makes its laws, but even he, with all his pride, has the question, "Who is the man who makes the dinners of a nation." A Delmonico with carte blanche for six successive national spreads on six successive evenings, with its prominent cocktail or gin-fizz, or beer, with accompanying

and costliness; it has a ladies' dining room that is a dream of beauty; its smoking-rooms are perfection; its billiard-room, a Mercantile man's reflection as chaste and appetizing as is possible to the best of customs, aided by the most unapproachable service, and the list goes on. The feeling of gold in the air which adds so much to the thrill of reading "Monte Cristo" or a single couple without a chapter or so, and the desire to offer a "home supper" to a theater party that this may in time, when the dust of the theater has settled, be a fashion, and the lustre of down-town water-works, the lustre of the moon, the stars are scarcely perceptible as yet.

It is not extravagant living, this comfortable, half-taking place of supper after the show, it makes a most enjoyable close of the evening; a nice, chatty time for talk of the play, for relief from the drama, for the play, for the world, and for fun. One never feels so comfortable or friendly as when sitting down to such a supper; then the seat is itself in a easy, comfortable chair, after a comfortable drive home. And one need never on a liberal estimate leave more than \$5 to \$10 for such a supper. Regret, surely, should not accompany \$5 thus wisely and comfortably expended.

IT WAS "THE DETROIT PLAN."

Henceforward It Must Be Known "the St. Louis Plan."

Before this present spring and summer of 1885 the remarkable and grateful sight will be witnessed in St. Louis of every unemployed man who desires work finding it in the cultivation of a little plot of fertile ground, the product of which will furnish food for himself and his needy family.

The citizens of St. Louis have taken charge of the Detroit Plan, which makes possible this manly and self-respecting solution of the problem of providing for the deserving poor of the city. They have called a mass-meeting at Chatsworth Hall, Seventeenth and Olive streets, for next Thursday evening, and the details of the local plan of operations will be arranged at that meeting.

Among the signers of the citizens' call for a mass-meeting to be held at Chatsworth Hall on the evening of Thursday, April 18, are Mr. Marcus Bernheimer, Mr. Adam Boeck and Mr. Joseph Forshaw, all well known in business circles in this city. Mr. Bernheimer was seen by a Sunday Post-leader at his desk in the office of the Mercantile-Highland company, he discussed the local plan.

Mr. Bernheimer at the Post-Dispatch opened up the subject, three weeks ago, showing what had already been accomplished in Detroit.

Mr. Bernheimer said that it was

through his personal efforts that the

plan had been put into local execution and successfully carried through. Consequently, when Mr. Boeck and others forwarded to me for my signature the paper calling the mass-meeting to bring about the operation

of the plan, I was asked to sign it.

Mr. Boeck, of course, with its

conservatory air, is well-known; then there is the beautiful "Maurice's" cafe, upholstered in light colors, almost white, which is the great dining-room; and the chaste correctness of the St. Nicholas, with its two private supper-rooms; the Flemish with

its quaint old Dutch furnishing, and the

French revolution to the side tracks of history.

The Planters' is a brilliant rallying-place, filled with well-known men about town, brokers, financiers, lawyers, musty with court-house dandy, a few men of leisure, St. Louis, down to the most popular occasional actor, astray from the Rialto, which centers on Faust's as a general thing, and other down-town types. The surroundings are bright, the atmosphere gay and unconventional, the great masterpiece of talk is bright, the luncheon good, the voice of drink is all the while. The Chestnut street entrance to the Planters' is more interesting nowadays than was ever the stage-door of famous green-rooms in the old days. For the most part, the social celebrities passing in and out until you begin to think that all masculine St. Louis of any importance lunches at the one place.

But this would be a grievous error. For on the broad, gay, sun-bright south of Olive street is the Noontday Club, and the Noontday Club lives and moves and has its being for the sole purpose of furnishing a commanding junction to a number of social organizations in the heart of the Noontday would give Mark Tapley himself the grins, and in the evening it could give the "Doomsday Club" a good deal of consolation, but from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. its bloom and blushed like the rose of Sharon, and this is all that is expected of it. It is a large, airy, lighted room, organized as such, and maintained as such; it has a big membership, which has been increased nearly as even, hundred within the past three years, and its prominent founders are proud of it with an exceeding pride. Some time ago there was a "sag" in its prosperity, but the "Doomsday Club" is still strong, and the "Noontday" is still strong, and the "Planters" is all that could be wished. And, some day, the Noontday is going to be made famous, because its headquarters in the Noontday, and in the dining-rooms in the St. Louis Club, But dining are bright and animated noon-time pictures. The club has an excellent chef, some of its daintiest luncheon dishes are already famous, and smoking rooms are extremely cosy, its billiard-room is all that could be wished.

Mr. Adam Boeck is a modest man, but his heart is in the right place. When he was seen by Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter he said:

"I don't want to pose as a philanthropist, and I will not do so, but the committee in charge of this plan gets all the land it needs, so far as is in my power to get it for them, in connection with the members of the church, and not a rich one, and all the time I can spare will be gladly given up to help the poor. I am not the only one to me to be the most practical mode of relieving distress that has been brought forward, and the fact that it has already proved its success in so far as it has gone, all danger from the experiment, you know, must prevail. In a few years the world will be ours."

He was seen to dance out of the last sentence.

"In a few years the world will be ours," he repeated. "People are embracing our religion as taught by Joseph Smith, and the hope of the church is certainly great." The prophet has given his voice to a whisper, yet it lost none of its musical strength. "But you know I do not like to talk about probabilities."

The Quorum was in close consultation with the Twelve, the head of the church, and the members of the church, and the number of members of the Utah Church, for it is believed that the possession of the Quorum of the Twelve has been opposed by the enemies of the church.

The prophet has given his voice to talk about probabilities.

On the other hand, the young men in the conference is Richard C. Evans. Elder Evans is a native of Canada and is now 33 years of age. For nineteen years he has been connected with the church, and is still known as the "Boy Preacher" all over the country. Last year Elder Evans was arrested and charged with sedition in the United States, and by the court martial he was discharged and condemned to be shot. The court martial, however, found him guilty of sedition, and this work, Elder Evans, is now growing short," said Joseph. "But I expect to give ten more years of my life to work."

In the case you should die who would likely succeed you, Mr. Smith?" was asked.

"My successor will be found by divine revelation," he replied.

The prophet was disengaged to talk further on the subject, but he readily entered into a discussion of church affairs and church government.

The great work of the church is divided.

The bishopric is composed of a bishop and his counselors. Elder George M. Smith and W. W. Rockwell.

Mostly responsible to the bishopric are the various orders of the Aaronic priesthood, consisting of priests, teachers, and deacons, the Quorum of the Twelve, and the church, and the Twelve Apostles of Christ, has direct supervision over the missionaries and their fields of labor. The seven quorums of the Aaronic priesthood are organized by the Quorum of the Twelve.

The members of the Quorum of the Twelve are named by direct revelation of heaven. The members of the Aaronic priesthood and the various orders of the Aaronic priesthood, consisting of priests, teachers, and deacons, the Quorum of the Twelve, and the church, and the Twelve Apostles of Christ, has direct supervision over the missionaries and their fields of labor.

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HARTWIG OF ST. JOE.

He Would Not Refuse the Nomination for Governor.

HIS PLATFORM, IF HE RUNS.

The Ex-Mayor Has Interesting Opinions on the Financial Issue and Does Not Agree With Boss Filley.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 11.—"But I am not a candidate for Governor of Missouri, and you cannot interview me as such," said Maj. H. R. W. Hartwig, when a reporter for the Post-Dispatch found him seated in one of the big leather chairs in the reception room of the Commercial Club.

The Major threw his left leg over the right with a little difficulty, leaned back and laid aside the paper he had been reading. It was agreed that the honor might be thrust upon him.

"No good citizen would reject a nomination for Governor, but I am not a member of his party," said Major Hartwig. "I would appreciate the honor and responsibility, but I am not an avowed candidate,



EX-MAJOR HARTWIG OF ST. JOSEPH, MO., WHO WOULD NOT KNOW-
INGLY REFUSE THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

of course my friends have talked to me about making the race; but I have never committed myself. I would not enter a scramble for the nomination under any consideration. I have been a political active in politics in the past, of late years I have been congratulating myself that I was out and made the race for Governor. It would be hard to make myself to 'enter the arena' as the newspapers call it. I am now kept busy looking after my business affairs and the interest of St. Joseph, as President of the Commercial Club."

The Major's face assumed a reflective expression and he swung his foot to and fro, looking over the arms of the chair with the tips of his fingers.

"There will be a change in this State," he said, after a pause. "I have no wings, as they are called. The party must have a strong man nominated for Governor—a man who has some qualifications as a campaigner."

"What sort of campaign would you start with should you be nominated for Governor?"

"Well," said he, "let me see. I would make it vigorous, in all the wordings and qualifications of the party. I must decide that and my friends must know what I am able to do, could judge better than I can. Of course, the law is made for the Congress, and it is a protection to the candidate. I suppose a political race may be made with some decent men, the common practices in force and the Australian ballot system to protect us from frauds. The change that would be most useful is to give suffrage to all the like."

The Governor of the State must be a level-headed man. It is hard to tell what conditions will arise during that time, but almost anything may be expected."

Then he looked into the future, some more, and must have seen something pleasant, for his foot resumed its swinging and his finger tips again.

Major Hartwig is 57 years old, but is not bald, and only a few gray hairs are to be found on his head. He is of medium height and rather robust. Leaning back in his easy chair he looks like a man who has always been in reality he has been active in business all his life. The soft hair, parted almost in the middle, gives him a happy appearance. He has his own mustache, always cut a certain length, almost covers his mouth. The face of the Major is full of wrinkles, and the lines about the eyes are not distinguishable except on close scrutiny. He would pass anywhere for a man of 40 years, and an attractive figure.

Major Hartwig returned from the mercantile business several years ago and invested all his wealth in real estate. He owns large tracts of land in Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska and city property in St. Joseph, Denver and Salt Lake. He was born in the little town of Celle, Germany, in 1837, and his parents brought him to America a few years later. When he was 18 he went to St. Joseph, where he has since lived. He is a man of great tact and tact, and his first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860.

The war record of Maj. Hartwig is a part of his past that will some time be history, though he did not pose as a warrior. He served in the artillery Company in the early part of the war, and later, was promoted to the position of Major of the Forty-fourth Infantry. He has been a Republican since the war.

He was married in 1860, and his wife died in 1885, leaving one son, Ernest C. Hartwig, the present owner of the cattle ranch of the First National Bank. It is with this son that Maj. Hartwig now makes his home, in the old man's big house, on Ninth street, in a large brick structure, built on a plan as fashionable ten years ago. It faces the east and is surrounded by a pretty lawn.

A year ago Hartwig, who had been much more than a mere man in society, had a son, and he was much favored in society, but nothing came of it, and he is still a widower. It is certain that he is a good man, and a good and easy manner. The Major could again wed the fairest of Missouri's daughters if he so willed, but he is silent on the subject. The house in which he now lives has not heard the sound of childish voices since his son has grown to manhood, and the flowers of society, the good-looking figures, have withdrawn in vain. When the subject was mentioned to him, he only said: "I am a widower."

The political life of Maj. Hartwig began in 1864, when he was elected to the St. Joseph City Council. He was a member of the Republican party, and Hartwig's star began to rise. During his administration as Mayor, St. Joseph became a city of the second class, and he was elected to the Fourth Congressional District. He will admit that he made a gallant race. The corrupt-practices act had never been thought of then, and more was spent freely on the campaign than that both candidates put into it. The result was that both candidates were free use of their wealth being one dollar for his opponent.

Clay Worsted and Black Cheviot Suits Given Away at the Globe.

We have 1,500 Clay Worsted and black cheviot men's and cutaway suits which we will sell at \$10 and \$10 long as they last. Globe, n. w. cor. Franklin avenue and Seventh street.

GETTING DOWN
TO RIDING TRIM.

How a Famous Jockey Manages to Reduce His Weight.

TARAL'S LUXURIOUS HOME.

Russian Baths and Hard Riding Are Included in the Jockey's Training.

Fred Taral is credited with being the finest rider or race horses on this side of the earth. Isaac Murphy, who formerly held this enviable position, is now back

again, and Taral is in a much more difficult position.

"Do you think the Republican party will be in the campaign of 1896?" he was asked.

"Certainly it will be," replied the Major.

"Just what the platform will be of which he is told, but it must be one which the party will be fully in accord with the principles of the Republican party on the tariff, and with some of the less important parts of the platform, and it is my opinion that the party putting itself squarely and honestly before the people in this campaign will be successful."

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CHURCH-CLARK.



THE ENGAGEMENT IS ANNOUNCED OF MISS CARLOTTA M. CLARK AND MR. ALONZO C. CHURCH.

Society doffs its pretense of penitence with Easter Day and the "debut-saison" intervening before the summer exodus begins. So short a time remains between now and May Day that there will be quite a rush to the altar during the coming fortnight, for none are brave enough to fly in the face of the old adage, that those who

"Wed in May
Will live to rue the day."

The first wedding of the week will be that of Miss Grace Douglass Ballinger, daughter of Mr. Isaac S. Ballinger, to Mr. Frank E. O'Brien of Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Communion.

The marriage of Mr. Paul Jones, the well-known and popular man of this city, to Miss Margaret Maude Hume, a belle of the Lake City, will take place on the 15th at Grace Church, Chicago. Mr. Dandridge Jones, brother of the bridegroom, is a most beauteous man. The young couple will come at once to St. Louis, where they will be domiciled in Hillhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Silas B. Jones of Lucas avenue will give a reception in their honor on Friday evening.

On Wednesday, "the best day of all," Miss Bessie Gandy, a belle of the city, will be married to Mr. Ernest Dodge, the Assistant City Attorney. The ceremony will take place at St. Mary's, St. Joseph's Church, and the bridegroom, a young man at the residence of the bride's mother, 6804 Michigan avenue. The young couple will spend the honeymoon touring through Mexico.

On the same day will occur the nuptials of Miss Clara Louise Leonard, daughter of Mrs. Martha Leonard, 378½ Page avenue, and Mr. John C. Gookin, the groom, taking place at 4 o'clock at St. Alphonsus' Church. This will be a pink wedding.

Another wedding of note is to be that of Miss Annie Lou Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lewis of Kirkwood, and Mr. William O. May, which takes place at 7 o'clock at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Miss Grace McOweney of 1411 Vandeventer avenue will be married on Saturday afternoon to Mr. J. O'Brien, the ceremony taking place at St. Alphonsus' Church.

Other Easter nuptials announced are those of Miss Sybil Rex, who will be married to Mr. John Allen Brooks, at 22½ Miss Hattie Jane Brown to Mr. F. V. Du Brouillet, on the 23d; Miss Alice Evans to Mr.

SOME EASTER BRIDES.



MISS ELISE VIRGINIA THOMPSON.

MISS BERTHA SAYLOR.

MISS SYBIL REX.

MISS MARTHA PLANT.

MISS CLARA LEONARD.

Henry Tranenrich, on the 26th; Miss Ann Shepley to Mr. Charles Nagel, on the 27th; Miss Martha Plant to Mr. John M. Rutherford, on the 28th; Miss Adele Lee Ruth, on the 29th; and to Mr. Frank Leroy Bartlett, on the 30th.

At the World's Fair Dr. Price's Baking Powder received highest honors, because absolutely pure.

Other weddings set for this month are those of Miss Zella Thompson to Dr. Conover of Rock Island, Ill.; Miss Martha Hinman, on the 2nd; and Miss Adele Lee Ruth, on the 3rd; and to Mr. Frank Leroy Bartlett, on the 30th.

On Easter Sunday there are always numerous family reunions, and the celebration of that day to-day will be the celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Lucas of their crystal wedding anniversary, their home on Washington boulevard. Among the guests will be all of the members of her own family and many of her husband's relatives, making quite a large party.

The Parsifal Club will have a Easter ball at the Hotel St. Louis on Thursday evening. A special feature will be a short

guitar entitled "The Parsifal Sketch Club."

DEPARTURES.

Miss Alice Clark of Morgan street has gone to Doonville, Mo., to spend a few weeks with her relatives, Mrs. Joseph Kinney and family.

Mrs. R. E. Young returned to her home last week after a visit of a fortnight to Mrs. James Butler.

Mrs. Thomas Shanon, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Basile Duke, in Sedalia, will return home immediately after Easter.

ARRIVALS.

Miss John Knox has returned home after spending a fortnight with her sister.

Miss Minnie Connolly has gone South to Europe, where they will spend the sum-

mer with her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Connolly.

Miss T. J. Morris has returned home after a visit of several weeks to her daughter, Mrs. Griffith.

Mrs. Charles L. Crane has gone to New Orleans, and will be there for several weeks.

Miss Eliza Waddell, who has been spending the spring with her St. Louis relatives, has returned to her home in Sedalia.

Miss Anna C. Robinson, last week to return to her home in Louisville.

Miss Mattie Belle Williams, who has been spending a couple of months with her sister, has returned to her home in Quincy, Ill.

Mrs. M. P. Garrard has gone to Marshall, Mo., after a visit to St. Louis friends.

Miss Laura Nelson, have gone home after spending a fortnight with St. Louis friends.

Miss Sophie Blanchard has gone to her home in Marion, Mo., after a visit of three weeks to St. Louis relatives.

Miss James L. Glass has gone East for a few weeks.

Miss Estelle Lowenstein has gone home after spending several weeks with St. Louis friends.

Miss R. B. Johnson has gone South for a trip of a month.

Mrs. P. H. Fischer, after spending a week with her parents, has returned to her home in the East.

Dr. Edward Bartlett, a graduate from the Marion Sims College, has returned to his home in Illinois, accompanied by his sister.

Mrs. R. H. Stillwell, after spending the open season with St. Louis friends, has returned to Hannibal.

Mrs. Edwards, formerly Miss Effie Temple, is from West Missouri to spend a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Temple.

Miss Sophie Kessler has returned to her country home after a visit to her brother, Dr. Edward Kessler.

Mrs. Ada Price has gone back to Jefferson City after a visit of several days to St. Louis friends.

Miss Lizzie Bowman, who has been visiting Mrs. Andrew Mackey of Pine street, has gone home.

Miss John K. Knobell has gone to New York for a month, and will return home.

Biscuit raises themselves in jocund lightness, because Dr. Price's Baking Powder is absolutely pure.

RETURNS.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Rohr of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mr. Will Robinson, who came out to attend the golden wedding anniversary of their father, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson, of St. Louis County, were last week in the city of the Dr.

Miss Elizabeth Miller of Jefferson City is making a visit to Miss Isabelle Santquette.

Miss Kate Hughes of New Orleans arrived last week to make a visit to her friend, Miss Mary Murin, of 2998 Gamble street.

Miss Anna Leueur, who spent the opera season with St. Louis friends, has returned home.

Miss Amelia Wentzel of Louisville, Ky., has been on a short visit to Chicago.

Miss Etta Rogers has returned from a visit of several weeks to relatives in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. William A. Ballantine has returned from a trip by river to New Orleans.

Miss Anna P. Price, recently home, has returned from a trip by boat to New Orleans.

Miss Martha Head has returned from a visit to Miss Grace Evans at her country home.

Miss Virginia McCarthy has returned from a visit to Mrs. T. S. Cunningham.

Miss Mary Murin has returned home.

Miss Mabel La Mothe has returned from a visit to Mrs. T. S. Cunningham at her home in St. Charles.

Miss Agnes Finley of Illinois is spending a month with St. Louis friends.

Miss Bessie and Cynthia Smith of Nashville, Tenn., are on a visit to the city, visiting friends. She came down for the opera.

Mrs. F. W. Rockwell has returned to her home in Chicago, after a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. George Hunt.

Miss Lizzie Warren of Sedalia, Mo., spent the opera season in the city, visiting her cousin, Mrs. Annie E. Warren, of Washington.

Miss Agnes Finley of Illinois is spending a month with St. Louis friends.

Miss Anna Langan of Marshall, Mo., is spending the spring months with her St. Louis relatives.

Miss Rena McCarty is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. O. Langen.

Miss Alice W. Walker has returned from a visit to Omaha, Neb., and is domiciled at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. J. P. Sebree, who has been visiting Mrs. Willard Hall at her lovely new home in

GOSSIP.

Miss Virginia Castlemore, who has been quite serious ill for the past three weeks, has been visited by her mother and her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Webb of Olive street.

Miss Louise Langan of Louisville, Ky., has been spending a week with her mother of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, who have been spending several weeks in the city, are now in the Florida resort, returning home a day or two ago and are domiciled at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. George P. B. Jackson of Sedalia,

DOMESTICS.

Necessary Articles—Every Item Useful in a Family—At Just One-Half at What You Would Have to Pay Down Town Stores.

15-INCH BELFAST CAMBRICS, in stripes and figures; a 15c quality, at...

10 DESIRABLE SHADES in ALL-WOOL SERGE, worth 34c; our price per pattern.

15 STYLES in FANCY SUITINGS, real value 45c; our price per pattern...

7 late shades in genuine FRENCH SERGE, well worth 55c; our price per pattern...

FULL LINE of SHADES in CHINA SILKS, THATSELL DOWN TOWN AT 36c; OUR PRICE...

ELEGANT LINE of SILKS FOR WAISTS AT...

DRESS GOODS.

Brilliant Shades—Bristling Bargains—Bright Styles—Better Patterns—Bottom Prices Prevail in This Entire Department.

30-INCH BELFAST CAMBRICS, in stripes and figures; a 15c quality, at...

10 DESIRABLE SHADES in ALL-WOOL SERGE, worth 34c; our price per pattern...

15 STYLES in FANCY SUITINGS, real value 45c; our price per pattern...

7 late shades in genuine FRENCH SERGE, well worth 55c; our price per pattern...

FULL LINE of SHADES in CHINA SILKS, THATSELL DOWN TOWN AT 36c; OUR PRICE...

ELEGANT LINE of SILKS FOR WAISTS AT...

22c, 32c, 35c, 50c and 75c Yd

Agents STANDARD PATTERNS
CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST

Hysinger's
GRAND EMPORIUM

→ S.W. COR. 22nd & FRANKLIN AVE ←

EVERYTHING
BRIGHT,
FRESH AND NEW

Our Superb MILLINERY DEPT.

Which was opened last week, has been a big success.

THE REASON

It is so because we have given Extraordinary Values—in fact, the prices are just one-half of the down-town stores.

GROCERIES.

Good Things and Small Prices for Quality and Quantity—We Have Never Been Beaten by Any Grocery House in St. Louis—Extraordinary Offerings This Week.

24 pounds BEST GRANULATED SUGAR for Monday.....\$1.00

BEST GUATEMALA COFFEE for Monday (sold elsewhere at 3c).....30c

BEST GREEN TEA, BLACK or MIXED TEA, 1 lb. value.....48c

CHOICE GREEN GINGER and EGG PLUMS, sold elsewhere at 2c.....18c

4 cans, 3 lbs. BEST TOMATOES for Monday (sold regularly at 10c each).....25c

PINT BOTTLE CHOICE TOMATO JUICE, sold elsewhere at 10c.....18c

25c CHOICE CREAM CORN, sold elsewhere at 10c.....6c

LARGE IMPORTATION OF FRENCH MARSHALLOWS, our price for Monday (sold elsewhere at 10c).....10c

15-POUND PAIL GOOD JELLY, sold regularly for 10c.....38c

BEST CALIFORNIA HAMS, sold elsewhere at 3c and 10c.....7c

New Sheet Music.....5c

GREAT GOODS AT SMALL PRICES

DOMESTICS.

27-INCH FANCY STRIPE OUTING FLANNEL SPRING weight, regular price 7c; For Monday.....4½c

MUSLIN BARGAINS.

36-INCH UNBLEACHED COTTON, extra good quality, checkered, 14c; For Monday.....4c

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

36-INCH RED AND BLUE FLANNEL, 14c; edge solid colors for 6½c; For Monday.....4c

18x32 GOOD HEAVY HONEY-DOME TOWELS, red and blue borders, regular 7c; For Monday.....4c

22x44 ALL-LINEN HUCK FRINGE TOWELS, red borders, sold elsewhere 35c; Our price Monday.....25c

10c

THIS EXQUISITE

Spring Bonnet, correct in every fashionable detail, imported direct by us at a cost of one-half the price of crests made by the milliner's art; it is of bright yellow straw, with a big black rose at each side, and three sprays of turner's ribbons, and up straight and off in front at the back a few rosebuds fall carelessly over the hair; this superb novelty is sold down town for \$7 and \$10; Our price is only.....2.75

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22c, 32c, 35c, 50c and 75c Yd

BAD TOM SMITH.

He Murdered Eight Kentuckians
in Cold Blood.

WICKEDEST MAN IN THE WEST

But He Will Be Hanged by the
Neck on May 31—His Accomplice, Mrs. McQuinn.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.
JACKSON, Ky., April 13.—The first legal
hanging to occur in Eastern Kentucky will
take place here on Friday, May 31, next.
This place is the county seat of Breathitt
County and until the Lexington and Eastern
Railroad was built, five years ago, it con-



"BAD TOM SMITH"

tained only eighteen houses. It is now a
thriving mountain town of 1,000 souls.

Breathitt County, like all the other coun-
ties of Eastern Kentucky, has had its feuds
and its innumerable killings, but up to the

first of this month had ever been com-
mitted a killing of such a nature.

During the holding of Circuit Court in Jackson, prior to the building of the railroad, there was always one or more fight and

murders, but the Governor of Kentucky
had to send troops here in order that court
might be held.

"Bad Tom Smith," the man who is to
be hanged to-day, has been seen by your
correspondent to-day in the new jail. He
readily consented to have his photograph
taken by the Post-Dispatch, and he talked at
length with his lawyer, Mr. H. C. Sibley.

"I do not fear whatever fate is in store for

me. I have prayed to God for aid and He

has given me assurance that He will not let
me fail. I have been tried in Breathitt County

and I was moved to Pineville, but it has

never been tried.

Smith then went down in Breathitt Coun-



MRS. CATHARINE MCQUINN.

ty and there led the life of a浪子 and
a general tough. He was not only a terror

to the neighbors in Breathitt County, but to

the citizens of Jackson, the county seat.

It was in Jackson that he was sent to a
life term in the penitentiary, was somewhat

averse to having her picture taken at first,

but was soon prevailed upon to sit for her
photograph. She is a large, coarse woman
with dark hair and dark eyes. Her features

are more like those of a man than a woman
and her voice is in keeping with her fea-

tures. She is a woman of strong character.

Both Smith and Mrs. McQuinn were ar-
rested and tried for the crime. The people

of Breathitt County had experienced a
great deal of trouble on account of the

French-Eversole feud.

For this reason, the trial of Tom Smith

was not long after this he robbed James

Davidson, who is now in the penitentiary

after holding him up on the highway and

relieving him of his watch. He was ar-

rested for this crime, but by threatening

his witness who was an old man, his

brother William succeeded in preventing

the case from coming to trial.

At this time he became the acknowl-
edged leader of the forces of the famous

French-Eversole feud of Perry County.

He planned nearly all the assas-

sinations and was in many instances he

was foremost in executing these assassi-

nations. In 1887 he decoyed Joe Hurt,

a young Winchester bullet through

his heart. He was a

man who lived for

the thrill of killing.

Tom, why did you do this awful

deed?

On April 15, 1888, Tom Smith, his brother

Bill, Joe Hurt, and others, shot

the Eversole

and he was

the last words uttered as pulled

the trigger, and the bullet entered the

right temple, coming out through his left temple. The missile passed so close to his brain that it did not penetrate it, but it was in place and they rolled out on the victim's face.

Smith told these grisly details to a woman who had been shot in the head, but she could not keep the bloody secret. For this crime he was tried before Judge Zende Zende, as the county judge, who was a brother of Joe Eversole, was afraid to go to Hazard to hold court. The county attorney was also absent, and as he spirited away the witness, Squire Fugate could do nothing but release him.

Several months after the murder of Joe Eversole, and Nicholas Combs, shade and

the wife of a son of Eversole, Hazard was standing in his yard one afternoon caressing one of his little children. The mother of five of his own children was playing with him. Tom Smith, who had secreted himself in the bushes within a short distance, Combs' yard, fired on him with his Winchester, and the bullet struck him in the corpus, the blood flowing from a wound in the region of the heart. When his wife returned a half hour later from a visit to a neighbor, she found her child dead. She was too young to realize what had happened, playing with their father's dead body, their little hands red with his blood.

Tom Smith, after the killing of Combs, went into Knott County and continued bushwhacking for Eversole. Tom and his brother Bill secreted themselves within the ceiling of a house in Hindman, the county seat of Knott County, and in broad daylight assassinated the wife of a son of Eversole.

This tragedy occurred in 1888.

The latter part of this year everything was quiet in Perry County, and French, having been to the cabin of a house in Hindman, the county seat of Knott County, and in broad daylight assassinated the wife of a son of Eversole.

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SOCIETY BELLES OF SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 10.—While Missouri's beautiful women are receiving so much attention in the Sunday Post-Dispatch, Springfield, without vanity, and envying the girls, will not be passed unnoticed. Beautiful women are almost as plentiful on the surface of nature's favored Ozarks as leaves and stars are in the few hours of sunlight. Springfield is not contested, but defies the world to equal her in her favorite production—pretty women. There are with in Springfield, too, and surely, are few women society and beauty Springfield is Southwest Missouri's center.

In the old days, before the war, Springfield was the most beautiful city of its women and the rising generation will excel all that have gone before. The pure ozone of the Ozarks is conducive to health, and there are few women with eyes like silver cheeks and lovelier tresses kissed by the breezes that sweep these grand old mountains than in all the world beside.

A Springfield girl's beauty seems to be contagious. McCullagh cottage of Drury College is full of pretty girls, most of whom were born in the country, a distance from the Ozark Mountains, but, after having been here six months, they could easily be identified as natives of Springfield.

But, there is a girl with a sick heart. That is the thorn for the rose, but this city is happy in the knowledge that here there is more beauty, as deep as it goes, than any-where else.

The following list is the result of an effort to name only a few of Springfield's women, who could easily pose as Venus or make Ado's silver statue fall from its pedestal in defeat:

Mrs. Ed Stanford, wife of Cashier Stanford of the Exchange Bank, is one of Springfield's favorites, both socially and in home life. She is rather below the average height, but is a picture in a symmetrical figure. She is inclined to the blonde type, an exquisite and stylish dresser and is considered one of the best entertainers in the Queen City.

Miss Edna Abbott, the daughter of ex-Postmaster James Abbott. She is a decided blonde of graceful figure and carriage and is entitled to first mention, under the headlines and in the leaded paragraph, when the beauty of Springfield is the theme.

Miss Ollie Belle Hornbeam, daughter of W. C. Hornbeam of the Springfield Water-works Co., is half a mile from Springfield, but is a blonde of slender and graceful figure and fair complexion. She has soft, light eyes of azure tint, full of brightness and beauty. She is an accomplished vocalist and possesses a rare, rich voice.

Miss Alma Price is the daughter of Judge William C. Price of the United States Court during President Buchanan's administration. She is a blonde, of slender and graceful form, and the happy possessor of a splendid voice, which is cut above the Bellmore. She is devoted to music and is a general favorite.

Mrs. Emma Fellows Keet is the daughter of the late Col. H. F. Fellows, President of the Springfield Wagon Co. She is a winning blonde, petite and graceful, celebrated for her sweet and of a winsome and amiable nature. She has a large acquaintance throughout the State and is greatly in demand at all social functions.

Miss Josephine Aumuth is a belle, popular for her amiability and intellect. She has golden hair and large blue eyes, combined with a sweet complexion and a winsome smile. She has many friends and is a society person. Her father was a native of Sweden and is quite wealthy.

Miss Mille Lee is a handsome girl, tall and graceful; has brown hair, large, expressive eyes and a sweet complexion and is a general favorite. She is the daughter of W. Lee, a successful contractor.

Miss Emma Weaver is the daughter of W. M. Weaver, the attorney. She is petite, well formed, has fair complexion, fine eyes, abundant brown tresses and is considered very handsome.

Miss Fanny Sherwood, the youngest daughter of Judge Al Sherwood, is a captivating blonde, small and winsome, and is one of the most winsome of all the Springfield belles. She was educated at Drury College.

Miss Susie Roberts is a charming belle, with golden brown hair and blue eyes, long with long, drooping lashes, and a complexion perfectly fair. Her figure is tall, well formed and graceful. She is the daughter of Dr. E. A. Roberts, formerly superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis.

Miss Irene Cravens, daughter of Judge Pierre C. Cravens, is a brunette, with large, dark eyes and a winsome expression. She is of medium height, slender and graceful—a decided beauty and unconscious of the fact.

Miss Lizzie McDaniel is one of fortune's favorites—a petite blonde, of splendid form and endowed with many charm and graces.

Miss Edith Phelps, daughter of Col. John E. Phelps and granddaughter of the late Gov. John E. Phelps, is a golden-haired, blue-eyed blonde. She is small and delicately formed.

Miss Sue Crenshaw, a rising young artist, is a beautiful lady of rare attainments. She has classic features, dark hair and eyes and well moulded figure.

Miss Effie Daigler is neither blonde nor brunette. She has pretty brown tresses, bright eyes and a winsome complexion. She is the only daughter of Mr. George Daigler, a merchant and capitalist. Miss Effie graduated last year from Baird College and is an accomplished elocutionist.

Miss Mayme C. Nichols is the daughter of Mr. Dan Nichols, late Superintendent of the Second Cavalry of the Second Infantry. N. G. M. She is a decided blonde, vivacious and a social leader. She has sparkling black eyes, a splendid figure and is a beauty in every sense of the word.

RETAILERS ARE SHOWING

Checked silk beltings.
Writing desks of violet wood.
Lace-trimmed covered伴随着。
Mohair stockings have silk stripes.
Boucle tweeds in crosswise stripes.
Silk crepon for costumes and waists.
Beaded and sequined silk ribbon.
Jet buttons set in a ring of Rosettes.
Fine woolen bangles in glace colorings.
Crepons of two colors in undulating bands.

Thin black crepons dotted with jet beads.
Steel hat ornaments showing the turquoises.

Toques of lace and spangled satin ribbon bands.
Noria rugs in Wilton, moquette and velvet donez.

Toques of black satin trimmed with lace and jet.
Perfumed shirt waists having a pointed yoke. French front.

Taylor gowns having bishop sleeves and turnover cuffs.

Raised spots of black mohair on a black organza surface.

The Mother.

This is the house where from his welcome rang:
There are the wintry walks where he and I
Would pause to mark if a stray note had come
Or some new sun-dance enlivened the sky.

Here where we crossed the dangerous road, and
Unutterably desolate I stand;

How often, poring o'er the number six,
I felt the sudden tightening of my hand.

Round me the houses, wild, waste and wild,
Wanting the perfume of one little child.

ELIZABETH HACHEL CHAPMAN.

And Angels Wept.

He lay in a hospital ward.
Both of his legs were off.
Besides, he had consumption.
And his wife, a great a cough.

A doctor offered him a tract.

He took it with a grace.

For he was a man who was heated.

Dancing is a Sin.

LEONINE STANFIELD.

SOCIETY BELLES OF SPRINGFIELD, MO.



MISS DELL DIGGINS
MISS JOSEPHINE AUMUTH

MISS ALMA PRICE

MISS MARY NICHOLS
MISS EFFIE DAIGLER

WHAT ARE ITS FRANCHISES?

Central Standard Telephone Co.
Shrouded in Mystery.

The Central Standard Telephone Company expects to launch its business about June 1. It proposes to open exchanges in all of the towns, in the four States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Nebraska, which it controls, where a piping number of subscribers can be secured.

The telephone, he says, will be a convenient and handier instrument of communication from the Bell telephone and connected with flexible wires, so as to make it portable. He claims a maker can stand several feet from it without being heard. At the same time the company promises to give all subscribers the right to connect with other offices direct from their homes at a charge in line with the low rates of the Bell telephone. Mr. Colt says the arrangements will be guaranteed satisfaction up to 1,000 miles.

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Several weeks will be devoted to the completion of the detail work, and then canvassing for subscribers will begin all over the United States at the same time. It is expected to have the St. Louis plant in operation about October 1. The company hopes to secure 15,000 subscribers in St. Louis alone, and will lay its wires in the subways.

Mr. Griffith Colt, who is Secretary, says

the Bell Telephone Co. reduces its rates or not the public will support the new company.

What right the Standard Telephone Co. has to the names of the stockholders and elsewhere—is operating under, the stockholders, and their standing in the financial world.

He points to the names of the stockholders, and their standing in the financial world.

He says the company purposes to furnish telephones to business houses at 50 per cent less than the private residence.

Mr. Colt returned last week from New Orleans, where he went on business personal to the company. The General Manager of the Standard Telephone Co. was organized while he was there, with A. A. Maginnis as president and Mr. A. F. French as Vice-president, who, he says, are among the foremost men in Louisiana. The company is a subsidiary to the parent company in New York, the same as the Standard Coal Co. of New Orleans, which is the old Overland Telephone Co., which was organized in Detroit about ten years ago. He at first denied that such was the case, but on being pressed by the reporter, he said he did not know anything about the inside workings of the company.

He said that each shareholder in St. Louis is in and received \$20,000 in stock in the Central Standard Telephone Co. in return, and that the money is being used in New York to pay off the Overland Telephone Co. for its stock and to Nye and Chandler for the patents of the former.

"That I don't know anything about," said Mr. Colt.

"Did your parent company secure the rights and privileges of the Overland Co. from Mr. R. G. Dun, its president?"

"Yes, Mr. R. G. Dun, president of the Southwestern Overland Co., controlling sixteen States, with offices in Louisville."

"I never heard Mr. Dun's name mentioned in this connection before," said

"Will you tell me about the private circular that was sent out from New York and which each of your stockholders is said to have received?"

"What circular?"

"Did you not receive a circular, marked private, which outlined, in a general way, what patents the Standard had obtained and the names of the rights of the Overland Co. to your parent company was to be made?"

"I don't know anything about the matter. That's the private business of my company, of which I have simply been appointed manager."

"This would indicate that the officers of the Bell Telephone Co. reduces its rates or not the public will support the new company.

"It has been intimated that the transfer of the Overland Co.'s rights had not been made, and that the Overland Co. is still in existence. So, though legally alive, has been really moribund for years; that it has never sold or transferred any patents or rights to the Overland Co. to your parent company, through it is not impossible that the latter may have obtained some local rights from Overland Co. to whom they had been sold by the Overland Co. to the Bell Telephone Co."

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Apropos of Alice.
When you stop to remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt.
"Sweet Alice, with hair so brown."
Don't you think she displayed dreadful weakness,
I trembled at sight of yourrown?
Imagine the poor little girl living now.
I am a poor little girl, too.
She'd be snubbed for a baby, a bore and a trial,
If "she went with delight when you gave her a smile."

The best she is laid in the valley,
In the valley obscure and alone;
This age holds no place for such shy souls as hers,
Girlish weaknesses are outgrown.
For a girl to live like Alice, Ben Bolt,
Is manly in all that she does;
And unless she could lecture, vote, smoke and de-
I am much afraid Alice would be out of date.
MINNIE M'INTYRE.

DAINTY THINGS FOR TOTS.

All Sorts of Pretty Concerts in Juvenile Fashions.

Dainty large bonnets for small babies are made of repped silks, dimity, lawns, chambrey and of pique. Pretty mid-summer bonnets are of point d'esprit net. White bonnets are made with lace, colored ones with tinted embroidery. The October bonnets of pique, with large corded brims, are seen for little boys, and these are very pretty and becoming. For larger girls, bonnets are made of lace, with every-day wear and plaited Cuban straw hats for best. Wide, low ribbon bows, clusters of flowers and rosettes of changeable ribbons all around the crown are the modish trimmings for these charming bits of headgear.

One of the prettiest models for a little girl is of white Swiss, covered with tiny blue dots. The back shows the sun-bonnet effect, and on the brim, the prettiness of which is repeated by several rows of shirring, is perched a coquettish large lace-edged bow. The brim itself is formed by a lace-edged ruff, gathered toward the back. Dimples in front is a bow of blue satin ribbon, holding some buttercups and daisies. The strings of lace-edged dotted Swiss, are held to the bonnet at each side by small bunches of daisies and buttercups.

A sweet little hat, suitable for either a girl or a boy, is a pure white Brussels net. The lace edges are joined to the brim, which is made very full by a continuation of double and triple box-plaits, edged with blue and white lace and satin ribbon. On the top of the crown is a full box-plaited piece of the net, edged with ribbon, and this is held in the center by a lace ribbon. The wide strings are of ribbon-edged Brussels net.

The materials used for the spring and summer frocks of young girls and children are silk and wool mixtures in dots and checks, challis with colored grounds and Dresden designs; and crepons, striped, cross-banded and checkered, with lace and ruffles. For general out-of-door and afternoon wear there are pretty Scotch tweeds, in mottled effects and irregular checks. The popular Scotch tweeds, however, are often used in making cutting and school dresses. For parties, dancing school and special occasions, crepons and gathered silks, taffetas, with thin blue and gauze grounds with neat figures, and the pretty Persian grenadines are modish.

The daintiest washable gowns for summer are of durable linens and cottons. These are quite plain or have color introduced in the form of stripes. These colored patterns are especially pretty in the new grass linens and ecru linen batistes. Very beautiful are the new batistes with colored grounds in light blue, navy, pink, green, ecru and yellowish brown. For morning dresses in the country and at the shore are shown ecru batistes. The newest colors being pale blue, pink and heavily ribbed white.

Some little dresses of soft Hindoo batiste and twilled chevrot (hot new summer fabrics) are much admired, while the cool, durable Scotch grenadines, zephyrs and silk gingham are very popular. The new haiments this season have colored figures and raised white cords, stripes or crosses. Silk stockings are made of white or delicate tinted grounds and delicate blossoms or printed wreaths, in natural colors; swivel silks and creped muslins make very effective dresses when trimmed with fine brass bedsteads, white iron or tiled washstands and an array of tufted willow

Designed for the Sunday Post-Dispatch by Worth Just Before He Died.

houses. These tufted chairs and settees have the side-ears and rather straight back of the New England colonial period, and, though the seats have been made weary of white enamel, good, simple forms for bedroom furnishing are introduced in purity, new, white cut-parch.

The chafoniers with light oval mirrors

swinging at the top, broad, low bureaux and small writing desks of birchwood make up, with brass bedsteads, white iron or tiled washstands and an array of tufted willow

set out of the way, while the upper shelf merely has a framework of birch filled in with blue and white glazed tiles. Painted iron rods are fitted on just under the end panels, the top of which is a shelf for racks, and the whole is fitted with blue and white china just to match the tiles. Instead of being awfully and inconveniently arranged usually, in this guise it is a distinct addition to any bedroom.

Perhaps prettier of all the odd bits of furniture for these summer bedrooms are

the exact color of the wall against which they hang. Two or three long or broad mirrors, cleverly disposed about a little country drawing room, will verily bring the garrison.

Then, to give an additional air of lightness, tell me, are employed in place of metal ones. On the walls, blue and they hang off picture-frame etchings and prints, and in this case, white enameled bands of wood, and the masses of Japanese bric-a-brac are rapidly dying out before the cheap, oddly colored Fayre ware brought from the Azores.

On balconies and in tea rooms the stout, well-filled, round blinds are going to be more than ever put to use, and unpolished and unpainted willow long-chair cushioned with cow green and tan cotton, with a soft cushion with leather, while every well-equipped balcony is to be supplied with half a dozen round, feather-bound cushions, meant for those who are to sit in the lounge place. The virtue, however, of these tasteful devices for house decoration is that the more attractive and comfortable they are within the range of economy, the more within the range of economy, the prettier the room furniture is no more costly than white enamel. The washable, crepe, denim, and corduroy, Madras, muslin, dentelle, and white picture frames are all delightfully possible to the amateur decorator, who can scarcely make a mistake in choosing among them to beautify her country cottage.

W. W. B.

STRET DEMOCRACY.

What the Little Fellow Would do if He Were Very Rich.

They were two ragged children standing on the curbstone watching the carriages as they drove up and stopped to let out their occupants.

The street waifs were ragged and dirty, and no doubt hungry, for the basket they had between them was empty, and the face of the younger of the two was stained.

"They must be awful rich," he said to the girl at his side.

"I don't know," answered, "I'd know what I'd do if I was rich as mud, like them. I'd jes' set up straight in my carriage, an' if the role didn't get out of the way I'd run over 'em so fast."

"I wouldn't," said Jimmy, slowly and solemnly. "If I was rich I wouldn't want no carriage, nor horses, nor anything. I'd go just as fast as I could to heaven and bring me mudder back agen."

He finished with a sob, and the girl looked at him with an air of superior disdain.

"You're a silly," she said, but her voice was soft, and she took his hand in hers as they moved away.

TRILLES AND FURBELOWS.

It is proper for a young man, who has a great deal of money, to wear a large diamond stud in a shirt front.

1. No; decidedly not. 2. It is better for a man not to wear diamonds at all, but to use plainer and less conspicuous jewelry.

It is good form for a young girl to wear a diamond stud and two white ones with full dress. Also it is considered consistent for a well-dressed man to wear a large diamond stud in a shirt front.

CARA.

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DR. WALDSTEIN'S DISCOVERY.

It is heralded as a certain cure for consumption.

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY OF IT.

Extracts from Waldstein's Statement Describing the Remedy and Experiments.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The doctors are much interested in the statement that Dr. Louis Waldstein of New York has discovered a cure for consumption. Some are sufficiently receptive to want to introduce the remedy at once for experiment, others refuse to take any stock whatever in it, but all are interested. Dr. Morris Manges of No. 941 Madison avenue is a close friend of Dr. Waldstein, and is now in charge of his practice. He is in constant communication with him and has advance sheets of the paper, whose publication in the Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift has attracted such attention. Dr. Manges says that Dr. Waldstein does not claim that the new remedy will attack cancer and that he has not made any such claim. Dr. Morris Manges of No. 941 Madison avenue is a close friend of Dr. Waldstein, and is now in charge of his practice. He is in constant communication with him and has advance sheets of the paper, whose publication in the Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift has attracted such attention. Dr. Manges says that Dr. Waldstein does not claim that the new remedy will attack cancer and that he has not made any such claim.

In the preliminary report that I have

said he, "there is no reference to the action of these injections upon cancer, and I would like to add that no experiments are made on this subject to wait until we have seen Dr. Waldstein's full report."

In the original paper in Dr. Manges' possession there are the following words:

"My leading idea was to study the relations of white blood cells in a continuous series during various infectious diseases, and I made a special study of the white blood cells in the blood of patients with anti-toxins, and I found a field for discovering not alone the relations of the white cells in disease, but the reaction of the white cells to the anti-toxins. In other words, I studied the means of defense against these poisons. My preliminary studies were pursued at the hospital at Berlin, and the results of these experiments were in cases of lessening of white cells after infection from the Crawford's Injections of anti-toxins and during the heat of the disease. I always found that the multi-nucleated white cells were largely increased, whereas the mono-nucleated were regularly diminished in number. After a week, however, the patients began to improve this condition became suddenly changed, as was shown by the increase of the mono-nucleated cells and an increase of the multi-nucleated cells. In those cases, however, which did not improve after injections of anti-toxins, or in cases in which the patients did not improve, the multi-nucleated cells also increased."

"These changes were so constant in occurrence that poor prognosis could be given in those cases in which the anti-toxins were given for patients either died or convalescence was very slow, on account of marked increase of the multi-nucleated cells. The various works on the subject would indicate that recovery from infectious diseases there was always a stimulation of certain organs, such as the lymphatic glands, the result of which was an increase of the production of certain protective substances, as has been shown the work of Hankin. I therefore decided that if I could only increase the white cells in the blood, recovery would be much facilitated. Experiments with various antitoxins, such as mercury and iodine, or potassium iodide, were made. I examined patients with local motor ataxia who had taken large doses of these drugs, and an increase of the white cells was found.

"In looking around for substances which would have more rapid action in this direction, I found that the best results were obtained with pilocarpine. Although it is true that this drug had already been recommended for tuberculosis, and that it had already been shown that it had an effect on the white cells, yet I discovered that it was white cells which were especially increased by this drug, as shown by experiments on rabbits. Furthermore, I found that it had an effect in a number of children who had marked enlargements of the lymphatic glands after taking the drug, and caused the glands to become much smaller. This was followed after the injection of very minute doses. I obtained a similarly excellent result in adult patients with marked lymphatic gland enlargements. Pilocarpine was also employed in a number of cases of phthisis. Some patients with phthisis and without fever responded very well to this drug.

"The result was a marked rise of temperature, and at times a scarlatinous rash which subsided very rapidly, and which followed injections of anti-toxins and pilocarpine. In two advanced cases, in which the opportunity of making post mortems was always denied, the result of the drug was very much like that found after injections of tuberculin. Naturally, such injections must be given with caution. Those employed were 10 milligrams, and as soon as any reactive symptoms were seen, the injections were suspended. In a series of patients with the disease, even these minute doses of the drug resulted in a rise of temperature which was much less than that after tuberculin and which often did not appear until the third day after the injection.

"These phenomena would indicate that in pilocarpine we have a drug which has a marked action on the lymphatic apparatus, as well as on the skin, and also upon the tubercular processes in the lungs. It would seem to me that the drug would be of curative value in the early stages of the disease, and in the method of treatment which may be of great service in human beings, as well as animals.

"In human life I obtained remarkable results in a number of young men, especially those who had a large tubercular ulcer on the hand. The disease had existed since his second year, and resisted every form of treatment. Two or three milligrams of pilocarpine were followed by a decided change on the next day. A second injection of five milligrams was given, when the ulcer was covered with a crust, and active granulations on the surface of the affected area. From day to day the lesion became smaller and the hand is now almost well.

"Even the first injection was followed by a distinct enlargement of the neighboring lymphatic glands. The result was also marked in a number of cases of diphtheria, in which the Koch bacillus was absent, but in which strichine was present. The patients ranged from 12 to 18 years, and one dose of from 10 to 20 milligrams of pilocarpine were injected. In all these cases the temperature was always reduced, and the diphtheria disappeared. In all these cases the temperature sank and convalescence was established. In all these cases there was a decided and rapid sweating. There is uniformly an increase of white cells in the blood. In such cases as these, cases do not react to the usual anti-toxins. In fact, we have a drug which will completely overcome the anti-toxins."

Dr. Louis Waldstein will continue his residence in this country until October, when he will return to this country. He is 42 years old and unmarried. He has two brothers, Drs. Charles and Martin Waldstein. The latter is one of the most learned chemists in this city.

In Danger of Mob Violence.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

MORGANTOWN, Ky., April 12.—Spencer and Bell, the miners of Maj. Hamilton, who helped plan the escape of the Union soldiers from Libby Prison, were taken to Louisville to-day for trial. It was known that a mob of 500 had formed for the purpose of lynching the prisoners to-night.

The Most Comprehensive Collection of Dry Goods Ever Gathered Under One Roof

IS AT



Ladies' Silk Waists.



Silks.

Four specials in Black Silks will be ready for lucky buyers to-morrow morning.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 24-inch Black Japanese Silk, worth \$5. | 50 Cents |
| 34-inch Black Satin Duchesse, never sold for less than \$35. | 98 Cents |
| 22-inch Black Satin Rhadama, very heavy quality. | 55 Cents |
| 26-inch Black Swiss Surah, will not spot with water, only a few pieces. | 79 Cents |
| 24-inch Black and Blue Grounds Lyons Printed Japanese Silks, real value \$50. | 39 Cents |
| 15-inch Changeable Swiss Taffetas in all the newest combinations of colors. | 25c up |

Only a few pieces left of our 44-inch Fancy Mixture Cloaking, \$1 quality, 65 Cents

Flannels.

27-inch Fancy Challic Flannellette, worth 10c, for 50 per yard

1,000 yards 22-inch Scotch Pajama Flannel, worth 25c. For 14c

15 pieces Cream White Saxon Flannel for Infants' Underwear, worth 25c.

15c per yard

27-inch All-Wool Fancy Cassimere for Men and Boys' Wear, worth 60c, a special price for Monday.

50 Cents

24-inch Whipcord Spring and Summer Cloaking, worth \$1.00; don't miss this bargain.

\$1 per yard

Just received—A full line of Fancy Duck Vesting and Pant Linens.

From 25c up

Only a few pieces left of our 44-inch Fancy Mixture Cloaking, \$1 quality, 65 Cents

Men's Furnishings.

Men's White Laundered Dress Shirts, open front and back, 200 lines bosom, no better made, were meant to be \$1.25.

\$1.00 Each

Men's Fancy Colored Percale Shirts, in stripes and figures, with two collars and one pair cuffs; we bought to sell at \$1.25. Our Price \$1.00

Men's French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, very fine quality, all sizes; instead of \$1.00. Each 75c

Men's Cotton Half Hose, high-spiced heel and double sole, come in tans, brown and slate; that were \$3c.

Now 25c Per Pair

Upholstery.

Just in time for wide-awake house-keepers.

All our best quality Chenille Portieres—figured all over, heavy fringe both ends, all styles, were sold early this season for \$15.00 and \$17.50 pair.

Choice Now, \$6.95

Another lot of Fine French Plush Velvet Pillows and Table Covers, 3 yards wide by 3 yards long; they are the best goods manufactured of this kind; \$15.00 and \$17.50 each was the former price.

Now \$8.75

Lot Hope Portieres, very heavy rope, will fit any door up to 6 feet wide, we have 6 or 8 colors in this lot.

Choice at \$9.95 Each

Lot Fish Net Lambrequins, in a large variety of colors, \$2.75 Each—Worth Double

Handkerchiefs.

SPECIAL BARGAIN AT 12c EACH—200 dozen Men's Plain White Hem-stitched Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, soft bleached, worth 20c each.

Sold Only by Barr's at 12 1/2c Each.

At 15c Each.

We have just opened out a lot of new patterns in Ladies' White Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, the best ever shown, at 15c.

All that is newest, all that is really desirable, makes its first appearance at Barr's.

Norfolk Jackets,

27-inch Mule Skirting, hemstitched or embroidered edges, ought to sell for 85c.

At 49c Yard

10-inch wide Hamburg Embroidery, elegant for skirts, 35c yards.

16c Yard

8-inch wide Margin Embroidery, good heavy edges.

9c Yard

7-inch wide Swiss Irish Point Embroidery.

27c Yard

8-inch wide Swiss Irish Point Embroidery.

At 14c Yard

5-inch wide Guipure Embroidery on nainsook.

94c Yard

1-inch wide Cambria Ribbon Insertions.

At 1c. Yard

25c

A grand bargain in Satin Stripe Nainsook.

7 1/2 Cents

New Applique Insertions for Gingham Dresses, latest novelty this season.

Take the hint.

Importers, Jobbers, Retailers, Sixth, Olive, Locust, St. Louis.

Separate or with skirts to match.

Jackets \$7.50

Skirts \$10.00

Stylish Scotch Mixtures, also plain cloths same size now—can't tell what we shall have by to-morrow night.

Take the hint.

Here's Good News.



The lowest prices ever yet quoted for regular "P. D." Corsets.

Black Goods.

Just opened, novelties in Black Silk and Wool, Mohair and All-Wool.

CREPONS.

Come and see them; the last shipment didn't last a week. Other Easter Week Specials include:

24-inch Black Pure Silk Satin Striped Grenadine, 75 Cents

24-inch Black Pure Silk Brocaded Grenadine, 90 Cents

Latest novelties in 48-inch Black Pure Silk Striped and Brocaded Grenadines, from \$1.60 to \$3.00

38-inch Solid Black Genuine French Chall, 35 Cents

48 and 56-inch Black French and English Diagonals, suitable for Spring Capes and Traveling Dresses, from 85 Cents to \$2.00

Gloves.

Silk Gloves that will not wear at the finger tips are a boon to women.

We have a complete line of Kayser's 3-ply Finger Tip Silk Gloves, the best Silk Gloves made, in every pair a guarantee ticket, new spring colors and black, 4 qualities,

50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Only a few dozen of each at these special low prices. Probably enough to last a day or two.



Parasols.

We have a second lot of those pretty White China Silk Parasols, white frames and white handles; the biggest value ever offered.

\$1.00

White Silk Parasols with decorated Dresden handles, white frames, very stylish.

\$1.45

A complete line of the prettiest Parasols ever seen in white or colors, plain or fancy.

Prices from \$1.00 to \$1.25

Ladies' Navy Blue or Garnet Umbrellas, Dresden bulb handles to match, Paragon frames, 26-inch,

75 Cents

26 or 32-inch English Gloria Umbrellas, guaranteed fast color, a bargain,

69 Cents

26-inch Black Genuine French Umbrella, 35 Cents

26-inch Black Genuine French Umbrella, 35 Cents

TO TOUCH THE CLOUDS.

Sky-Scrapers to Be Erected on Eighth and Olive Streets.

\$750,000 TO BE EXPENDED.

Lower Floor to Be Occupied by the Chemical National Bank, Whose Directors Are Interested.

J. Clifford Richardson, President of the Chemical National Bank, who left a few days ago for Chicago, accompanied by other members of the building company, in the interest of the new "sky-scraper" to be located on the northeast corner of Eighth and Olive street, telegraphed here Saturday that everything had been satisfactorily arranged for the proposed structure.

This means that a sixteen-story building will be erected on the site, the lower floor to be occupied by the Chemical Bank. The remaining floors will be available for lease.

J. Clifford Richardson, President of the Chemical National Bank; E. McHenry, one of the trustees; and J. C. Hart, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Christopher Simpson Architectural Iron Co.; Jacob Christopher also of the same firm; Charles Kilpatrick of the firm of Kilpatrick, Kilpatrick & Kline; and Gustave Schuchman, a St. Louis capitalist, are the men who have decided to build a building now standing in Chicago. For the purpose of examining this building and receiving information from two local builders who are engaged in the construction of the Chicago structure, Mr. Richardson and others visited the Windy City yesterday, and telegraphed that everything was "O. K.," and that means that the Chicago conference resulted in the closing of the deal.

The new building will cost \$750,000. Maffett & Francis, the well-known real estate dealers, have placed the first mortgage bonds of the building, amounting to \$400,000. There is nothing now to hinder the erection of the building.

As can be seen by the illustration, the new building is to tower high above the Turner building and about forty feet above the Usitor Trust building. The exterior will be of gray brick, and the interior will be of white marble. Main entrance will be of stone, with polished stone columns on either side. The floor of entrance will be composed of marble. The entire building will be finished in mahogany. The corridors throughout the building are to be of marble, wainscoting and mosaic floor. The building will be built on a corner site, on corner of streets and extending under sidewalk, using all portions of basement not required for the building. The Chemical Bank will be in the office on the corner of alley. The upper floors are to be divided into offices, with the latest improvements.

It is likely that the new structure will be known as the "Olive Street Building." It will be the tallest structure in the city. Richardson has engaged a firm from New York to manage the property from a summer garden on the top of the building. The cost of the building is estimated for the lease of the upper floors of the building as a speculation, but the directors are to decide which lease to take when the building is completed.

Orders have been issued to the tenants of the building now on the site to vacate. This property will be sold to the building company three years ago. Ever since then the company has been figuring on various plans to make the building a success. It was planned for a twenty-story structure, another for a twelve-story building, and even a third plan was discussed which contemplated taking in the entire Turner building and the row of business houses on the site and fronting on Eighth street, and making one gigantic building. The building is to extend to Eighth street, with a front on Eighth extending from the corner of Olive to the north line of the Turner building. All these plans were abandoned, and the action of Saturday is final.

Widening of Streets.

The question of widening the streets surrounding the Union Depot will be given some definite shape soon, as the new Municipal Assembly and Board of Public Improvement have taken up the idea. The total cost of the improvements will be roughly \$500,000, to be something like \$850,000. An ordinance will be introduced into the House to vacate a block of land and half a block opposite the station, the idea being to have a large open space, a block, open space extending to Chestnut street, and the block of ground opposite the station will be a whole comparatively new, are cheaply constructed and it is computed could be purchased by the city for \$100,000 less than \$500,000. In order to widen Nineteenth street the purchase of one-half of the block between Chestnut and Franklin is suggested. The property could be acquired for about \$200,000. Then there is another movement for four blocks, bounded by Chestnut street, Union and Pine streets, for the enhancing of valuation along that thoroughfare.

At the present time the question is how to act. J. G. Brandt, who owns a lot 60 foot front immediately opposite the main entrance to the station, has been negotiating for an option on the section of the present building on the site. However, in view of the proposed widening of Market street he has decided to sell his lot to the city and contract for an ordinary three-story apartment house, with stores on the ground floor.

The owners of the property on Chestnut street, on Twentieth and Twenty-first, have also agreed to sell their lots to the city, and the scheme for the broad thoroughfare. The cost of the change will be assessed against the owners of the property, and the cost between Jefferson and Sixteenth street, and north of Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets to Olive street, the Union Depot, will be assessed for a large portion of the expense.

At the present time the Union Station Co. is liable to the city for a \$90,000 bond, turned over to the Treasurer in view of the fact of the structure extending over the building line on Market street. That will be assessed against the city to a fund to be used in widening the street.

Major Waldrup has received numerous communications respecting the widening of streets in the vicinity of the station. He favors a plan of bringing the whole thing under one roof, and making a broad thoroughfare before the Municipal Assembly. Private parties have engaged surveyors, who have been at work on Eighth street, and the city is now making an estimate on the cost of the widening of that thoroughfare.

Time for Signing Franchise Extended.

At the present time the franchise was extended for the signing of the franchise of the new St. Louis, Kirkwood & Meramec Electric Railroad. There is a little hitch in this, however, in that the franchise is to be given to a road to consider. The road will connect with the proposed Manchester Road Electric, and will run up some valuable property in Maplewood, Greenwood, Tuxedo Park, Webster Park, Kirkwood and Meramec Heights, through which the road will run. The Manchester Road Electric was signed several weeks ago. The road on the new road will soon be commenced. At the present time the franchise is to be given to a road to connect with the road to be used for the financial security of the franchise.

The proposed lines are at present in the hands of one company of men, D. Scholmeyer-Leahy, Real Estate Co., report the following sales for the past week:

LOT 50x18 feet on the north line of Market street, west of Franklin, for \$100.00. Building No. 110 and 112 North Eighth street, three-story brick, for \$85,000. Building No. 210 Chestnut street, from Catherine J. Frost to R. M. Noonan, consideration \$50,000. Building No. 49 Magnolia avenue, from Otto Kelsker to August Hanel, consideration \$5,000. The purchases bought for him.

There is a demand for the lots in Chestnut place, where, with street, sidewalk, sewer made and water and gas in, at front 20 feet, and back 50 feet, and depth 100 feet on north side of Kinnerly avenue to Ira J. Hedrick at \$25 per front foot. Mr. Hedrick will immediately erect a two-story house, twenty-five feet to each house. This makes over 3,000 feet of this property sold in the last three months.

The association has loaned upwards of \$300,000, and has quite an active demand for its money.

Real Estate Transfers.

OLIVE ST.—25 feet, city block 102. L. A. Wright to A. M. Bechtel, city block 102. 5

MORGAN ST.—1 foot, city block 454. W. J. Joyce to Chas. W. Glavin, city block 454.

LA SALLE ST.—56 feet 7 inches, city block 406. A. A. Deppen to W. C. 8.

MAPLE ST.—26 feet, city block 734. 1,200

COOK ST.—25 feet, city block 734. 1,200

SLATERY ST.—50 feet 6 inches, city block 280. 1,300

ROSALIE ST.—25 feet 6 inches, city block 1,500

POPLAR ST.—36 feet, city block 280. 1,800

CHIPEWA ST.—27 feet. By H. H. 1,800

Mr. and wife to S. P. 1,800

NATURAL BRIDGE ROAD—100 feet. W. 1,800

COOK AV.—30 feet, city block 2772. J. J. 1,800

McMurrin AV.—100 feet, city block 2772. J. J. 1,800

SLATERY ST.—50 feet 6 inches, city block 1,800

BROADWAY—25 feet, city block 280. 2,000

WISCONSIN AV.—25 feet, city block 1417. 2,000

OTTAWA ST.—25 feet, city block 1510. 2,000

CHEROKEE ST.—25 feet, city block 1510. 2,000

W. S. Hecht to A. H. 2,000

COOK AV.—30 feet, city block 2772. J. J. 2,000

McMurrin AV.—100 feet, city block 2772. J. J. 2,000

SLATERY ST.—50 feet 6 inches, city block 1,800

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W. S. Hecht to A. H. 2,000

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WILDE DOES NOT STAND ALONE.

Other Notables Guilty of Crimes With Which He Is Charged.

SEEK SAFETY IN AMERICA.

The Cause of Morality Will Not Be Best Served by Exposing Them.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, April 12.—There is good authority for the statement that the witnesses against Oscar Wilde also tendered evidence against many other notable persons, but, as in the case of the Cleveland street infamy, a few years ago, the police and the prosecuting authorities desire to confine the scandal in the smallest possible limits. Probably Wilde would never have been prosecuted except for his almost inexorable folly in bringing suit against Queen'sberry. The police know the extent and the frightful nature of these offenses in the west end of London, but the Home Secretary is unwilling to believe that the cause of public morality will not be served by exposing them with prosecution. Notice has been given to some of the offenders to leave the country, and the United States has already received some of the exiles.

A curious result of the Wilde trial is the heat still brought at Paris yesterday by Robert Sherriff, who has recently published a life of Zola, against Mr. MacCarthy of the English newspaper, who is the plainest and most uncompromising associate of Wilde, but guilty of the offense with which the latter is charged.

Mr. Gascoigne, counsel for the plaintiff, asked that the case might be heard at once, but it was postponed until after Easter.

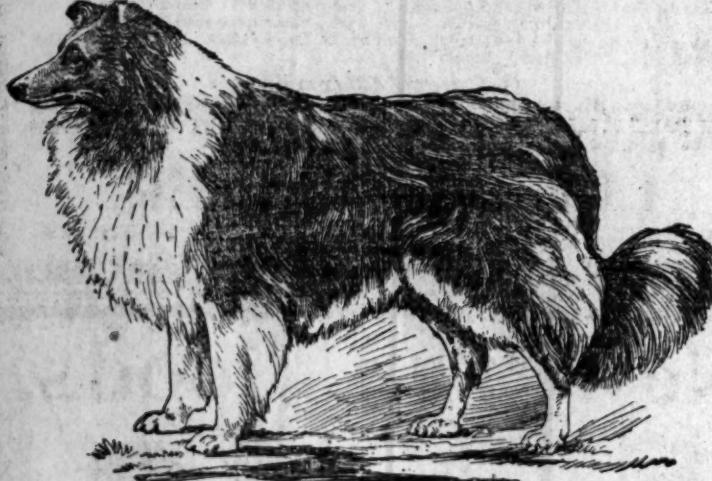
Lord Langton, who saluted on the Maundy Thursday as the author of the bill on the marriage of the Queen, has just announced his own engagement here. He and the other prospective bridegrooms have both been asked to give up their seats in the measurably sure of positions under the next Government if the Tories win. Among the other passengers was ex-Dock Commissioner Cross of Liverpool.

A report is current in semi-official circles in London that Lord Houghton is about to resign as Ambassador of Ireland, wearied by the continued and bitter social boycott of the landed gentry.

LADY GAY'S SUCCESS.

Sam Stannard's Collie Wins Everything at Pittsburg Show.

Sam Stannard's collie bitch Lady Gay, 23,484, won everything she was eligible to compete for at the annual bench show of the Duquesne Kennel Club. Her winnings include first in the open class; special for best in show, and special for dog or bitch in show. This triumph has followed the sensational record Lady Gay made at Chicago, where, in a class of many-one, she captured everything in sight.



SAM STANNARD'S COLLIE, LADY GAY.

Lady Gay will, no doubt, repeat her previous winnings at the Boston show, where she will be bunched next week. This phenomenal collie is by the champion Wellesbourne here, and, taken from Miss Seymour's training establishment, in the Welles Building, to the Female Hospital for treatment, having fainted two hours after Miss Seymour had put her to work.

Near the point of starvation for weeks past, she had not bettered her fair fough for a few days ago Miss Seymour received a letter from Miss Stewart telling of the terribly crowded condition of the hospital and complaining of lack of proper food.

Before Miss Stewart came to this city she conducted a dress rehearsal for the benefit of the poor. In hard times and inability to collect her outstanding bills forced her to give up business. Then her father and mother were forced to raise money by failing to get any damages from the company. Miss Stewart accepted a pass to St. Louis, where she sought in vain for work for several weeks and starved from day to day.

BY HER BROTHER.

Mrs. Anna Keough of St. Louis Was Brutally Beaten.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 12.—Mrs. Anna Keough of St. Louis was called to Lilly Chapel, a village east of here, on the Big Four Railroad, a couple of days ago by other heirs of the estate of her late father, Martin Strauss, to try to break his will, disposing of property valued at \$5,000 almost wholly in favor of son, John.

Miss Keough, who had angered Frank, and he assaulted her, beating her frightfully. Her injuries are very serious, and she may not recover. She was taken to Columbus, where she now lies in a critical condition at the home of her son, Mr. Leonard M. Lawrence, 925 Arsenal avenue.

A Blossom Brigade.

A gigantic camelia, twenty-four feet high, near the royal estate at Blenheim, near Oxford, produces annually, it is said, at least 50,000 blossoms.

A PIUS BURGLAR.

The Strange Confession of a Salvation Army Man at Carthage.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CARTHAGE, Mo., April 12.—Frank Durbin, a member of the Salvation Army at Joplin, Mo., told how he came to Carthage, and preached in the streets, and then a little later in the evening went out and burglarized houses. He kept this up for a year. After telling all about the doings of the company in crime, Durbin was sent on the mercy of the court, and Judge Crow sentenced him to three years in the Penitentiary.

The Cause of Morality Will Not Be Best Served by Exposing Them.

ALLIANCE, O., April 12.—During the heavy storm last night millions of angle worms fell, making pavements so slippery that it was nearly impossible to walk on them. The storm caused landslides 20 feet long in Garfield, cut off the Fort Wayne railroad, seven miles east, burying one of the tracks. A large force of men worked all night to clear it.

NEW FADS IN CORSETS.

Longer in the Waist, But Not to be Laced so Tightly.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

The 200 dress reformers of Chicago who are determined to abolish all waists, no matter how sylphlike or how divine, will be indignant when they learn that the latest news in the corset market is the appearance of the longest waisted corset yet offered to women.

Heretofore, five classes and a half, it was thought, were the only waist sizes known to the corset experts, all three inches apart.

But now in a few days there will appear a six-clasp corset, and the waist measure thereof will be about four inches—not four and a half, as in the four inches on the length of the corset bones.

This measure of the waist is a term with which most women are not familiar, but it means the distance between the corset top and bottom together with a spring motion which commences a certain distance from the waist.

It is the length of the waist. The point near the top of the corset, where the spring action practically ends, is the top of the waist.

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What would happen if an international agreement is entered into?

What would happen if the silver conference is to be held in Chicago?

Do not understand there is to be a silver conference there, but merely a banquet to be given to a political club and I am not informed that discussion will be had on any particular subject.

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FURNITURE TRADE OF ST. LOUIS.

It Has Bounded Into Leadership
of the World.

FIFTY-TWO GREAT FACTORIES

An Annual Output of \$5,000,000
Worth of the Finest and Best
Lines of Manufacture.

Furniture ranks with food and clothing
as one of the necessities.

Its manufacture is among the greatest
industries in the country. In St. Louis it is
one of the heaviest lines of business, giving
employment to a great army of workmen.

St. Louis has been peculiarly favored by
nature in being situated in the center of the
greatest oak-growing sections in the world.

Our supplies of this wood, now more used
than ever, are drawn from Southern
Illinois, Missouri and the Tennessee.

St. Louis bears the reputation of being the
largest hardwood lumber market in the
world, and Grand Rapids and other manu-
facturing centers are forced to come to this
city for the lumber and timber required
in their shipping facilities of timber

being brought into the market at very low
figures. The same facilities are an equally
important factor in the manufacture of the
product to the widely divided territory, cov-
ered by St. Louis factories.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY.—It is a fact that each fac-
tory makes a specialty of some line of furni-
ture. By thus devoting their exclusive at-
tention to special features, they are enabled
to turn out superior qualities, at much lower
prices than if an attempt were made by
the present method, the workmen become
especially skilled in the particular branch in
which they are engaged and they do much
better work.

COMBINED SAMPLE ROOMS.

The factories are also enabled to make up
in a much more economical manner
than by the individual producer, equal
economy, what is known as the St. Louis
Furniture Manufacturers' Sample Rooms
have been established for the benefit of
none competitors and to lines of manufac-
ture, show samples of their combined lines,
for the benefit of visiting out-of-town
traders. The other factories are also
combining in the same way, though as yet
they have no sample rooms, and in both
cases the traveling salesmen are employed, not
by individual factories, but by the
combined lines of furniture.

VAST TERRITORY COVERED.

The sales of St. Louis factories are spread
over a wide territory. The West, South-
west and South are legitimate territory,
but still there are also areas where no
lumber or timber is produced.

It is next to the Merchants' Exchange
the leading trade organization of the city.

During the past year the factories have
completely furnished two magnificently
fitted hotels, the "Planters" House and the
"Mercantile," with furniture as large as
furnished complete three handsome clubs
the "Mercantile," the "Mondays" and the Union
Club. The furniture used in these buildings
was made entirely by the United States
Manufacturers' Sample Rooms, which were
made entirely by one local fac-
tory.

IN A TIMBER COUNTRY.

J. H. Conrades, Jr., secretary of the J. H.
Conrades Chair and Parlor Furniture Co.,
said:

"The facilities which St. Louis has for
the manufacture of furniture are unequalled
in the country. The leading manufacturers
have been established for many years
and are widely known by their products,
which have been standards of quality as
well as the factories have been turning them
out.

Another feature is the fact that the heads
of the factories are practical men, who
have given the world better value for
the money invested than other markets. Their
reputation is somewhat behind until
they have been established for many years,
but they have been established for many years
and are widely known by their products,
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GAINS WITH EACH SEASON.

George T. Parker of the Scarritt Furni-
ture Co., Board of Trade, St. Louis,
said:

"St. Louis is a furniture market gains
with each season, and our business has
doubled in about seven years. Our man-
ufacturers are progressing rapidly, and
of late years qualities have been steadily
improved, artistic styles introduced, low
prices maintained, freight rates reduced,
and the public are more satisfied with
the goods.

This demand was met by St. Louis manu-
facturers of furniture, who are now turning out
as many factories as a manufacturer center for
furniture.

MADE GREAT STRIDES.

Otto H. Vornbrock, president of the Vorn-
brock Furniture Co., said:

"St. Louis has certainly made great strides
in the manufacture of furniture the last
few years, and our business has
doubled in about seven years. Our man-
ufacturers are progressing rapidly, and
of late years qualities have been steadily
improved, artistic styles introduced, low
prices maintained, freight rates reduced,
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the goods.

This demand was met by St. Louis manu-
facturers of furniture, who are now turning out as
many factories as a manufacturer center for
furniture.

FINE LINES OF FURNITURE.

Conditions have changed in the territory
where economy was once a necessity rather
than a virtue. In recent years the South and
Southwest have grown in wealth and popu-
lation, and have sprung up a finer and
more artistic line.

This demand was met by St. Louis manu-
facturers of furniture, who are now turning out as
many factories as a manufacturer center for
furniture.

The Post-Dispatch reported was shown
a number of factories then located here
and the number two and the aggregate value of the
output of all, \$4,537,500.

Grand Rapids was the next above St. Louis
and Cincinnati, formerly the leading market of
the United States, was the next below St. Louis
with sixty factories, and an output of
\$4,500,000.

In St. Louis the wages paid to workmen
averages higher than in other centers, yet
the proximity of the other centers, and
the desire to earn the highest price at
a lower price for the same quality than other
markets.

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markets.

There are splendid openings here for new
factories to turn out articles to keep ahead of
order, a large factory is contemplated by
several moneyed men of this city.

St. Louis makes many lines of furniture
in which she leads other markets. Among
these lines the following may be dwelt upon:
This city is the only market in the country.
Several factories have devoted their exclusive attention
to this branch.

In St. Louis this is the largest
manufacturing city in the world, and practically
controls this business in the United States.
The factories located here have a number of large
producers of dining room furniture. This line
includes sideboards, extensions and pillar
tables, china closets, etc.

Several factories devote their attention
to hall trees.

In the manufacture of bed room suits St.
Louis stands alone as the only factory in the United
States to turn out exclusively in the making of
bedroom furniture.

There is a heavy output from the low
and medium price factories—such goods
are usually demanded by the country trade.

Several local factories devote their attention
to folding beds and parlor tables, of
which they make an exceptionally attractive
line.

In the production of fine parlor furniture,
lovers of which are St. Louis is second
only to one other market in the country,
and that only by a trifle in the total amount.

One large new market is its entire
attention to the making of office desks,
book cases and lines of that character.

St. Louis is the largest market in the
United States in the manufacture of springing
furniture, wire mattresses and brass and
iron bedsteads.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following statement of the furniture
interests of St. Louis are from the annual
report of the Secretary of the Merchants'
Exchange, for 1894:

"A fair estimate of the year's business is
given, combining our manufactured product
with the sales by jobbers and retailers, the total
output of factories being approximately \$750,000,
of which \$500,000 is as large an output of
materials as in previous years, but valuations have
been so much reduced that the value of the
manufactured products formerly to represent an
equal value.

A notable feature is the continued improvement
of our manufacturers. Buyers who
formerly could find only the commonest lines
in the market are now turning out the best
and best graded lines having been
greatly added to, and goods are also better made,
which entitles the increasing number of this
furniture business to better qualities.

There have been additions to the protective
laws, especially in the case of the
Manufacturers' Sample Rooms, especially in
the case of the manufacturers.

The different branches of the Women's
Training School, while the white

Training School may be mentioned, specially,
are preparing to give seven excursions
on the river during the summer for the
benefit of the work. Before the warm
weather begins the Training School
gives a concert, all of the music partaking of
the old-fashioned character.

Arrangements have been completed for

the summer, especially in the case of the
Training School.

of her career. Fortune, which then smiled
upon her, has been less kind in later years.

WOMAN'S WORK.

the entertainment to be given by the ladies
of the W. C. T. U.

The Children's Home-Finder Society has
greatly improved their new quarters on the
northwest corner of Sixteenth and Olive
streets since they moved, some months ago.
The matron has the room looking very
comfortable and the room is open to the
public during the past week when a representative
from the Sunday Post-Dispatch called at
the new quarters. The work of the
home society has been kept at work quite
well, though the wages have been reduced in proportion to the reduced
prices.

"Birch has come to the front as one of the popular
woods, oak being the most in use, however. Mahogany
is also used, while walnut is mostly used for export
business to Mexico and other foreign ports.

"The furniture manufacturers have
an excellent record in the first sections. Fine cabin-
ets, and recessed cabinets of either
oak or mahogany are in use. The boxes of the
home society was for a while principally
composed of men, but it found the
cooperation of women to be of great
value, and the work is now done by
men and women.

"The opportunity for capitalists to locate here
is unique, for the highest grades of furniture
are still open.

GOING TO THE FRONT RAPIDLY.
The following excerpt bearing on the
subject of this article is an editorial utterance
of the St. Louis Furniture News, the
local newspaper of the local furniture
interests:

"There are more fine lines of fine furniture
being made in St. Louis this spring
than ever before. St. Louis is twice as large
as Boston, and twice as large as New York
in the number of its furniture manufacturers.
The furniture market is in St. Louis, and the
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